



Korea Today

9
1979



The great leader
President
Kim Il Sung re-
ceives the Foreign
Minister of the
People's Republic
of Angola



Friendship Missions

The great leader
President
Kim Il Sung re-
ceives the govern-
ment delegation of
the Republic of
Mali and poses for
a photograph with
them

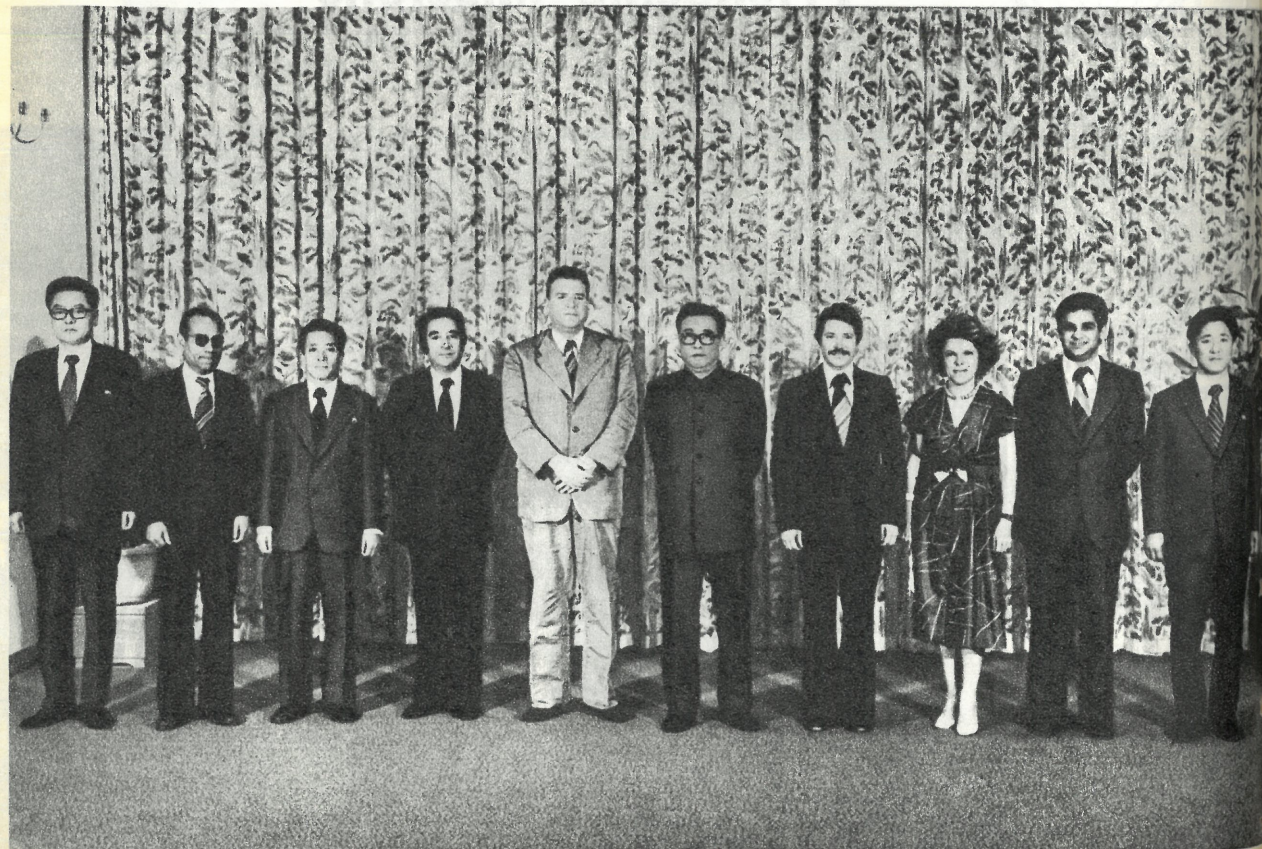


K. I. P. / SC



President Kim Il Sung poses with the Tunisian government cultural delegation and the delegation of the Destourien Socialist Youth of Tunisia after receiving them

The great leader
President
Kim Il Sung poses
for a photograph
with the government
economic delegation
of Malaysia after
ceiving them



The great leader
Comrade
Kim Il Sung receives
the delegation of the
Romanian Socialist
Unity Front and poses
for a photograph
with them



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the parliamentary delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and poses for a photograph with them





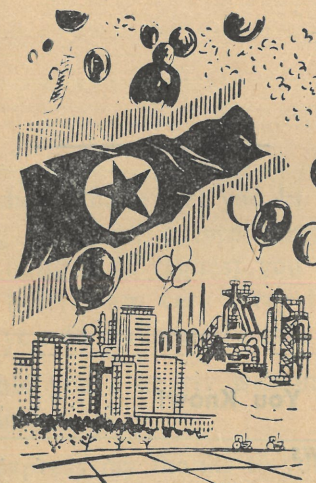
The great leader President Kim Il Sung meets a member of the House of Councilors of Japan from the Liberal Democratic Party and her party



President Kim Il Sung receives the journalists' delegation of Nepal and poses for a photograph with them

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No. 9 (276) 1979



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FRONT COVER: Bearing producers

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The mountain path the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took, giving on-the-spot guidance in Unha-ri, Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province, on September 29, 1947

INSIDE BACK COVER: Part of an opencut at the Unryul Mine

BACK COVER: Okryudong in Mt. Kumgang-san

KIM IL SUNG

Talk with a Nepalese Journalist Delegation

June 19, 1979

I should have met you in Pyongyang. But being away on a local tour of guidance, I was obliged to request you to come a long way here. I am very sorry for this. I would like you to understand this circumstance.

I bid you a hearty welcome on your visit to our country.

I express my thanks to you for your great efforts to promote friendship between the Korean and Nepalese peoples and for the active support and encouragement you have given our people.

I am especially grateful to you, the Chairman of the Nepalese Journalists Association, for your positive support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and socialist construction, and also for the congratulatory messages you have sent me several times. Although this is my first meeting with you, I feel as if I am meeting an old friend. Today's meeting has made us close friends.

I present you my thanks for the cordial words you have spoken about this country and about myself. I am also thankful for

your active support to our people's cause of national reunification.

Today I meet you in the recess of a conference. Although our time is limited, I will briefly answer your questions.

You asked me to tell you about the fact that the Juche idea has now been widely propagated.

We can say that ours is an epoch of independence. Because many peoples who were once oppressed and exploited have been liberated from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. And because the peoples who were under imperialist rule in the past are now aware that it is very important to uphold national independence and to maintain political independence, and are advancing along the road of independence.

The peoples who have entered upon the road of building a new society are now conscious, through the realities of life, that they should tackle everything including the building of the economy and culture in a way suited to the actual conditions of their own country. In building their countries

now, the peoples do not follow an accepted formula or the examples of other nations, but are doing things after their own style to suit their own conditions. The peoples engaged in the building of a new society not only refuse to adopt the old capitalist way but, even in case of building socialism, will not follow in the footsteps of other countries.

Political idea, religion and social system differ from country to country, but every country considers that it must follow its own way, as required by its own people, to build a new society for the prosperity of its nation and for a happier life of its people.

In short, it is the main trend of the present times that the people of the world reject domination and subordination and aspire to national independence, sovereignty, self-support and self-reliance in national defence.

Now many countries hold that everything should serve the people, and that the people should be the master of society. Many people realize that only when free scope is given to the independence and creativeness of the popular masses can they fully accomplish the policy of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence. Especially, they believe that only when an independent national economy is built can political independence be guaranteed.

I think that because they have such a belief, many people of the world come to cherish the same thought as ours.

Although I have a lot to speak about this problem, I will say no more, because you know well about it and, if you like, can hear more of it from the editor-in-chief of our *Rodong Sinmun*.

Now, I will answer your question about the prospects of our Second Seven-Year Plan.

Our Second Seven-Year Plan is a rather

vast undertaking.

When this plan is fulfilled our country will rise to a higher eminence of socialism than now.

The cardinal target of this plan is the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific of the national economy.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy with domestic raw materials and techniques and in a way suited to the specific conditions of one's country.

Here I am now discussing the matter of making our metallurgical industry Juche-oriented with the personnel concerned.

Our country abounds in high-quality ores favourable for the development of this industry, but it is scarce of coking coal, its fuel. Therefore, we are discussing the possibility of expanding and developing this industry by using our anthracite as fuel while consuming less coking coal.

Scholars say it is full possible to develop the metallurgical industry with our anthracite.

Not only the metallurgical industry but other national economic fields like chemical and light industries and agriculture are made to develop with our own raw materials and techniques, to suit the actual conditions in our country. This is the way Juche is applied in the national economy, and the matter is going successfully.

By the modernization of the national economy we mean replacing backward techniques with advanced ones.

Modernization does not always mean changing the backward techniques for the up-to-date at once just as jumping onto a five- or ten-storey building at a stretch. We think that even going up one storey higher is modernization.

Our modernization now is to advance the

country's technology one step forward.

We are pushing forward modernization by introducing mechanization and automation in industry first to ease the people's hard work and obliterate the difference between heavy and light labour.

In brief, modernization is aimed at continuing the technical revolution. Freeing the people from hard labour through the technical revolution is a task advanced at our Party's Fifth Congress.

Our people are now successfully carrying on the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy under the banner of the three revolutions.

Scientification means elevating our science to a higher level. In other words, it means doing everything in a scientific way, including farm work. We will thus elevate our science to the world standard in the near future.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is now being carried on successfully and very smoothly.

We fulfilled the national economic plan for the first half of the year by June 10, that is, 20 days earlier, in total industrial output value.

At this rate, I think, the yearly plan will be fulfilled 20-30 days earlier.

Because all our working people are making devoted efforts in compliance with the policy of the Party and the Government, I believe that they will quite easily carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan before the set time.

We are confident we can fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan.

We can say a lot more about this problem. If you wish, you can hear about it from the officials concerned. I think you have also formed your own views through your contact with our realities.

Next, I would like to dwell on the question of our country's reunification.

Our national reunification, the aspiration of the entire Korean people, is a matter of concern for you as well as for the rest of the people in the world.

It is quite natural that you who are friendly towards our country should be concerned about the question of Korea's reunification, and we are pleased about this.

You asked us what is standing in the way of reunification. I think the major obstacle to the reunification of our country is that the south Korean authorities do not want it. They try to make "two Koreas".

Our people are a homogeneous nation with the same language and customs. Our country has a 5,000-year-long history of culture. Our nation is homogeneous, and so it cannot be bisected. We are for reunification.

We maintain that the country should be reunified independently, peacefully, and on the principle of great national unity. Reunifying the country independently means achieving the aim by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, free from foreign interference. Further, the country should be reunified peacefully. We hold that the country be reunified with the present social system in south Korea and the socialist system in the northern half left intact. We consider that national unity should be achieved in the interests of the nation without regard to the difference in the social system, idea and religious belief, and that everything should be subordinated to the end of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities, however, are trying to keep Korea divided forever, with the backing of foreign forces. Hence, they are seeking to enter the United Nations as "two Koreas".

In spite of our advocacy of peaceful reunification, the south Korean authorities let the US troops stay in south Korea under the pretext of fictitious "threat of invasion from the north". And externally they insist

on "cross recognition". Through cross recognition, that is, through US recognition of the north and Chinese and Soviet recognition of the south, they are trying in fact to turn Korea into two permanently divided countries.

The south Korean authorities are not only undesirous of reunification, but have gone so far as to build a "great wall" along the Military Demarcation Line. This is another vicious move for a permanent division of Korea.

But their attempt to divide Korea forever will never succeed. Since we are a homogeneous nation, the people in south Korea as well as in the north desire reunification.

Because the present south Korean authorities pursue a fascist repressive policy and keep suppressing the democratic movement, political parties and groups in south Korea have recently demanded that the discussion of the reunification question should not be made a monopoly of the authorities, but that many parties and groups should participate in it. We are of opinion that their demand is justified.

The major obstacle to the reunification of our country is that the south Korean authorities do not want reunification, and another obstacle is the backing the foreign forces are giving them. But we are quite capable of overcoming these obstacles. Although certain foreign powers are now obstructing the reunification of our country, we will surely reunify the country by the united efforts of the entire Korean people.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Nepal.

You said that the friendly relations are developing favourably between Korea and Nepal, which I think is very important.

The Kingdom of Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now have a

great friendship. We deem this friendship fully in accord with the interests of our two peoples.

Our two countries, both located in Asia, champion independence. We are also member states of the non-aligned movement. I think this provides the basis of unity to our two countries.

We highly appraise and actively support the policy of the Kingdom of Nepal for developing into a peaceful, neutral and independent country.

Last year younger brothers of the King of Nepal visited our country, and it greatly contributed to the friendship between our two peoples.

In future, too, we will continue to strive for strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Kingdom of Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between the Nepalese and Korean peoples.

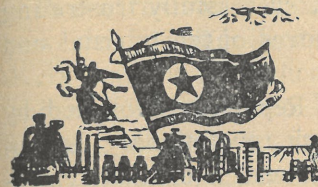
I hope that our two peoples will march forward shoulder to shoulder for the unity of the independent national states and the non-aligned countries.

Our two countries are developing nations, so we must cooperate and make interchanges and share good experiences with each other in all fields, further strengthening friendship and solidarity.

I believe that your efforts for cultivating friendship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Nepal will further promote the friendly relations between our two countries.

I am very glad to see you today. I hope you will continue to work for the friendship between the two countries as good friends of the Korean people.

I am very grateful that you have come here to see me today, and hope that back home you will kindly convey to your people the best wishes of our people for them.



Power of Our Republic, an Heir to the Revolutionary Traditions of Juche

Our people greet jubilantly the 31st birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the solemn circumstances in which they are advancing energetically in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign in order to carry out the brilliant blueprint, the new long-term plan, upholding the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the power of the Republic founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people enjoy true political freedom and rights and a happy and worthy life to their hearts' content as the genuine masters of state power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and other patriots; and it is the great revolutionary achievement of our people, won through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 134.)

After he started revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the solution of the power problem and admirably cleared the original way for the building of the true revolutionary power of the workers and peasants.

In the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, in the early 1930s he scientifically analyzed the essential requirements of the revolution, national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country and said that the government to be set up in Korea should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces.

He not only laid down the Juche-oriented line of a people's revolutionary government but splendidly put it into effect amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He set up the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River and strove to strengthen and develop it.

The people's revolutionary government was a genuine people's revolutionary government, the first of its kind in Korea's history of thousands of years; it was a popular and democratic one fighting for the freedom, liberation and genuine happiness of the broad masses of the people including the workers and peasants.

The respected and beloved leader granted all political freedoms and democratic rights to the people in the guerrilla bases. In accordance with the basic principle "Land to Tillers!" he confiscated without compensation the land of Japanese imperialists, traitors

torous pro-Japanese landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and distributed it free among the landless or land-hungry peasants and carried out other democratic reforms, thus meeting the age-old aspirations of the people.

In the guerrilla bases the eight-hour work-day and the minimum wage for the workers were introduced, miscellaneous levies and taxes abolished, the equality of the sexes proclaimed, and free medical care and free education given.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his line of people's revolutionary government and rich experience gained in the course of putting it into practice, fully clarified strategic and tactical problems arising from the solution of the power problem and the building of the revolutionary government of workers and peasants, in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland published in May 1936.

Valuable achievements and rich experiences were gained in the establishment of the revolutionary government and its management under his wise leadership during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—the establishment of the revolutionary government through the destruction of the counterrevolutionary power machine by revolutionary violence, the attainment of the politico-ideological unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on the immortal Juche idea, firm guarantee of the working-class leadership and maintenance of the ties of kinship with the broad popular masses in the work of the people's revolutionary government, strict observance of the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in all areas of government activities and the principle of self-defence and the revolutionary work methods and the popular style of work based on the mass line.

On the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by him in the course of leading the glorious anti-Japanese revolution-

ary struggle to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung admirably solved the power problem in a short time after liberation, successfully frustrating all the obstructive moves of the internal and external enemies.

The power of our Republic established by the people with high revolutionary enthusiasm after liberation was a brilliant embodiment of the line on building the people's government mapped out by the respected and beloved leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was the direct continuer of the people's revolutionary government set up in the guerrilla bases.

The power of our Republic, an heir to the glorious revolutionary traditions of Juche, is an independent government which, guided by the immortal Juche idea, fights to put it into effect; and it is a genuine revolutionary government of workers and peasants which protects the interests of workers, peasants and other working masses.

It is a Juche-based revolutionary government which we chose, set up and run and which suits the actual conditions of our country and meets the requirements of our revolution and the desire of the working masses.

Its lines and policies are all based on the Juche idea and run through with it.

The power of our Republic, a potent weapon of the revolution and construction, has splendidly applied the immortal Juche idea in all areas of state activities and thus established the best socialist system, where the working masses are masters of everything and all things in society serve them, on this land in which harsh exploitation and oppression, age-old lag and poverty had prevailed, and turned ours into an invincible country independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, into a mighty, dignified socialist state.

The most important mission of the power of our Republic effecting socialist democracy most thoroughly is to firmly guard the interests of workers, peasants and other working

people freed from exploitation and oppression and guarantee them an independent and creative life.

It regards the working masses as a most powerful and dignified being and provides every condition for them to enjoy a fruitful and happy life to their hearts' content in all spheres, political, economic and cultural.

It practically guarantees our people political freedom and rights. It gives all the working people the right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation and guarantees them freedom and rights as to speech, press, assembly, demonstration and all other social and political activities. Today our people, who were enslaved and denied all rights under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, take a direct part in state administration as legitimate masters of state power and lead a socio-political life in political parties and social organizations.

The power of our Republic bears the full responsibility for the material and cultural welfare of workers, peasants and other working people and guarantees it.

It provides all working people with jobs according to their ability and aptitude, and with conditions for safe work and rest.

It also provides them with all conditions to get food, clothing and housing and has introduced universal free medical care and gratuitous education.

All the social and political rights and material and cultural welfare of our people are not only legally assured by the Socialist Constitution but also firmly guaranteed by the advanced socialist system and the strong independent national economy.

Thanks to the power of the Republic whose strong historical roots the great leader raised in the flame of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and which he established, our people can enjoy a perfectly happy and fruitful life to their hearts' content, giving full scope to their creative wisdom and talent, in their ever-prosperous socialist land, their paradise, and make a grand onward movement on all fronts of socialist construction full of energy and vigor, confident of their bright future.

They firmly believe from their actual life that the power of the Republic, a genuine government of workers and peasants founded and guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a most popular, revolutionary power granting genuine political freedom and rights to them and enabling them to live a perfectly happy and worthy life and are full of a firm resolution to firmly guard this great revolutionary gain in any adversity.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people with the power of the Republic under the brilliant guidance of the great leader, an heir to the glorious revolutionary traditions of Juche.





The platform of the inauguration of the Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea

Central American University Seminar on Juche Idea Held

A Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea was held recently with a large attendance in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, at a historic time when the peoples of many countries are advancing vigorously along the path of independence.

The seminar was attended by delegations of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, the Panama University, the San Jose University of Costa Rica, the National Autonomous University of Costa Rica, the El Salvador University, the Nicaragua University and the Guatemala University and representative of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea.

Attending the seminar as observers were over 200

prominent professors, doctors and students of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

Jorge Arturo Reina, President of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, made the keynote report at the seminar held amid the warm congratulation of the Central American universities and broad public, and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, President of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, delivered the supplementary report.

The keynote report consisted of:

1. The Juche Idea Is a Doctrine Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory;
2. Brilliant Embodiment of the Juche Idea in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

3. Duty of Education and Our Task.

Saying that the new historical era of independence demanded a new idea, the keynote reporter pointed out:

This urgent demand and desire of the era and humanity was fully met by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, through founding the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a weapon reflecting the demand of our era, a new historical era when the masses of the people are advancing along the road of independence, and a great doctrine leading to victory the struggle of the people for independence.

Speaking about the philosophical principle of the Juche idea and its profound content, he said: The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, expounded a scientific revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics leading the people to the cause of independence, and created a scientific guiding method for powerfully organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the struggle for independence.

He stressed:

Indeed, the doctrine of Juche is an encyclopedia giving perfect answers to all problems in the revolution and construction of our era and a lighthouse and an invincible militant banner illuminating the road ahead of the world people.

Saying that the scientific truth and invincible vi-

talities of the Juche idea have been fully proved by the revolutionary practice of the Korean people, he noted: The Juche idea is the basic ideological trend of our era and is spreading with an unquestioned truth and irresistible force.

He energetically appealed to the attendants of the seminar to deeply study the Juche idea and vigorously advance towards the bright future of mankind and strive to fulfil the duty of educators, holding high the banner of independence.

The supplementary report consisted of:

1. The Creation of the Juche Idea;
2. The Main Contents of the Juche Idea;
3. The Great Vitality of the Juche Idea.

The supplementary reporter said that the Juche idea was fathered in Korea because she more badly needed the establishment of Juche and a new guiding idea than any other countries and continued:

Basing himself on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything, the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung formulated the guiding principle of the revolution and construction that the strength of the popular masses is the basic factor in solving all problems.

He explained the fundamental stand and method to be adopted in the revolution and construction and the guiding principle to embody the Juche idea in all areas of the revolution and construction as expounded by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, and

The attendants of the seminar



LAIJI Publishes Second Issue of Its Journal "Banner of Independence"

On the occasion of the 67th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea in Costa Rica published the second issue of its journal "Banner of Independence."

The front cover of the journal carries a respectfully printed portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a picture of his old home in Mangyongdae where he was born and spent his childhood, cultivating his great revolutionary ambition, and with letters "In Honour of President Kim Il Sung's 67th Birthday."

In its first part the journal gives a picture of the great leader making a speech and a "congratulatory message to President Kim Il Sung on his 67th birthday."

It prints his New Year Address for 1979 and his talk with a Panamanian journalist delegation under the headline "Significance of the Juche Idea in Latin America."

The journal also gives the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland dated January 23, 1979 and pictures showing the struggle of the south Korean people and the struggle of the Latin-American people to support our people's cause of national reunification.

pointed out:

By founding the Juche idea the great leader President Kim Il Sung has made a lasting contribution to the people's cause of liberation. The Juche idea is exerting a revolutionary influence upon all the struggles of the progressive people of the world for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

Today the progressive people of the world see their way in the Juche idea and the ideal of independence given by it and gain confidence of victory and courage from the idea.

All historical events in our age convincingly show the correctness and indestructible might of the Juche idea.

Many delegates spoke at the seminar.

The speakers stressed that the Juche idea is an immortal creative doctrine which brought about a radical turn in the development of human thought and a doctrine of highest peak which represents a composite



The journal carries an editorial entitled "Latin America and Independence" and gives the news of our National Congress of Agriculture held early this year and articles "Our Activities" and "Information of the LAIJI" introducing the activities of the institute.

harmony of theory and practice, science and policy.

Saying that their duty was the study of the great Juche idea, a reflection of the era of independence, at universities, high scientific research institutions, they unanimously emphasized that the Central American peoples who long remained backward and in bondage and whose national sovereignty was violated and who are seeking the way to bring about independent development and social transformations and consolidate national independence should build a new society with this Juche idea of universal significance as their theoretical weapon, their mental weapon.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

It also adopted a declaration reflecting the unanimous resolution and desire of the attendants to more deeply study and widely spread the Juche idea and embody it in the revolution and construction.

Declaration of Central American University Seminar on Juche Idea

The Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea was held with a large attendance in Tegucigalpa, the capital of the Republic of Honduras, from March 21 to 23, 1979 amid the deep interest of the Central American people who are marching under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The seminar was attended by delegates from universities in six Central American countries and representatives of teachers and students of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

The seminar exchanged precious achievements and experiences gained in the work to deeply study and grasp the Juche idea.

The attendants of the seminar expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea has attained great successes, meeting the desire and expectations of the Central American people aspiring after independence.

We consider that the seminar will be a new landmark in the struggle for further deepening the study and understanding of the Juche idea and successfully embodying it in our practical activities.

The attendants of the seminar stressed that the present time is a new era of history, an era of independence when the oppressed and maltreated working masses have emerged as the master dominating the world and hew out their destinies independently and creatively.

The attendants of the seminar unanimously stressed that the Juche idea which was founded as a reflection of the demand of the present era is a revolutionary doctrine giving the most correct answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction and an ever-victorious banner powerfully inspiring the world people to the just cause of social progress and the independent development of the nation.

The Juche idea gives the most correct view on nature and society, provides a powerful weapon in

cognising and transforming the world and illumines the road for the popular masses to carve out their destinies by themselves.

The Juche idea makes the popular masses, the maker of history, fully discharge their responsibility and play their role as the master in the revolution and construction and teaches them an effective method to display their creative ingenuity and wisdom.

The Juche idea has become a great guiding idea of universal significance in the revolution and construction and its justness and invincible vitality have already been proved in practice.

Today the Juche idea is widely spreading to all continents and countries of the world with a great attraction and influence and powerfully inspires the oppressed and maltreated popular masses to the worthwhile struggle for the building of an independent, new life.

We express militant solidarity with all the peoples of the world in the struggle for hewing out their destinies by themselves and achieving the independent development of the country and pungently denounce the imperialists' infringement upon the independence of the popular masses.

Considering that the reunification of Korea should be realised independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, we fully support the new realistic and reasonable four-point proposal advanced in its recent statement by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for carrying out the cause of the country's reunification.

We extend full support to the people in the Central American region fighting against the imperialists' domination and interference and for independence, sovereignty, democratic freedom and a new economic order.

(Continued on Page 19)

Second Danish National Seminar on Juche Idea Held

The Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held with a large attendance in Copenhagen on the occasion of the 67th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was attended by Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association and Member of the Presidium of the Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Dr. Ellen Brun, a prominent writer and journalist of Denmark, and her husband; Arne Herlov Petersen, a journalist and writer of Denmark, who is director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea; and members of the friendship association, support committee and Juche idea study organizations, professors and doctors, and many representatives of writers, teachers, factory and office employees and students and men of the press from all parts of the country.

A keynote report and other reports were delivered at the seminar on the immortal Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Dr. Ellen Brun made a keynote report under the title "The Juche Idea and Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The reporter said:

Korea carried out the historic task of industrialization in a brief period of 14 years. This is without precedent in the world history of industrial state construction.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea owes her shining successes and miracles entirely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who founded the

Juche idea and wisely led the Korean people to thoroughly embody it in all realms of social life.

The Juche idea is an outstanding philosophical idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. It is an immortal idea expounding the great truth that the masses of the people, as masters of their destiny, should hew out their destiny by themselves, believing in their own strength.

Saying that the Juche idea is embodied in independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence, the reporter dwelt on how the idea was applied in economic construction.

Christen Olrik, executive member of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, reviewed the history of our country in a report titled "On the Modern History of Korea Which Embodied the Juche Idea." This reporter said that the Korean people are a single nation and Korea must not be divided but be reunified into one.

For the reunification of Korea, the reporter stressed, the United States must withdraw from south Korea at once and the south Korean authorities must discard their wrong stand and respond to the sincere efforts of the DPRK to advance the dialogue.

Christen Amby, in his report on the subject "On the Juche Idea and the Independent Foreign Policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," noted that the DPRK follows the principle of independence in politics and said:

Only when each nation upholds indepen-

dence in politics can it become the master of its destiny, build a genuine independent state and achieve the prosperity of the country.

If it is to adhere to the principle of independence in politics, it must, above all, have its guiding idea.

He stressed that the most correct guiding idea of our era today is the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Pointing out that the great Juche idea is the guiding idea which helps to successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction of our era, he continued:

The DPRK's foreign policy is run through with the principle of independence based on the Juche idea. This is why it greatly contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the solidarity among the world revolutionary forces and promoting the world revolution.

Today the progressive people of the world defend the independence of humanity, the independence of the nation and the independence of the country and ardently desire to live an independent and creative life as the true master of their destiny; they express sympathy for the Juche idea and want to be guided by it in their life.

The attendants of the seminar heard a re-

(Continued from Page 17)

The history of mankind powerfully advances along the orbit of independence and the desire of the world progressive people to study the Juche idea is growing stronger as the days go by.

We express our firm determination to discharge with credit the lofty mission assigned to us by the times, by studying the great Juche idea more deeply and widely disseminating it.

port on the recent New Delhi International Seminar on the Juche Idea from its participant Arne Herlov Petersen. In his report, he gave a detailed account of the international seminar on the Juche idea successfully held in New Delhi amid the great expectation and concern of the world people, and said:

The Juche idea has widely spread in the world today for its validity, invincible vitality and great attraction and it lights the path of the people staunchly advancing along the road of independence.

We should study the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung, an integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche.

It is a world trend today to believe in and study the Juche idea.

Many delegates spoke at the seminar.

They stressed that our age, an era of independence, is an age of creation and construction.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

It also adopted its declaration reflecting the unanimous resolution of the attendants to study more deeply and widely spread the immortal Juche idea.

Let us struggle vigorously to strengthen the work for the study and dissemination of the great Juche idea in conformity with the trend of the present time and embody it in practice.

Long live the great Juche idea!

The Central American University
Seminar on the Juche Idea
Tegucigalpa, March 23, 1979

Declaration Adopted at the Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea

A declaration was adopted at the Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea held recently in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

The declaration says:

The Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea was successfully held in Copenhagen, the capital city, from April 21 to 22, 1979.

At the seminar, the attendants heard the keynote report on the immortal Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and the reports on the application of the Juche idea in the socialist construction and foreign diplomacy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the medieval and modern history of Korea and the protracted struggle of the Korean people against foreign aggressors and illoyalists.

At the seminar, the attendants also heard the report made after attending the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held recently in New Delhi.

After the reports were delivered, many delegates spoke.

Those present at the seminar stressed that our era, the era of independence, is an age of creation and construction.

Today people in many countries demand independence and are struggling against all forms of subjugation.

The Juche idea founded by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is a scientific theory giving correct answers to questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era.

By expounding the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea has become a powerful weapon in giving a correct understanding of nature and era and understand-

ing and remaking the world.

From the Juche idea the masses of the people grasped the truth that they are masters of their destiny and can shape the future of their countries by their own efforts.

The Juche idea teaches the people how to accomplish the cause of national and class liberation and human emancipation and build an independent and creative life by their own efforts.

The validity and invincible vitality of the Juche idea have already been proved by practice.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been converted into a developed socialist industrial state as it takes the great Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung as the guiding principle and has the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader.

The desire of the world's progressive people to study the Juche idea is growing stronger day by day.

History advances along the road of independence.

We resolve to make a deeper study of the Juche idea and, on this basis, more widely introduce the Juche idea and the great successes made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in socialist construction by embodying the Juche idea.

The attendants of the seminar express full support to the just cause of the Korean people who resolutely oppose and reject the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Long live the great Juche idea!

Long live the great Comrade President Kim Il Sung!



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among pupils of the Tongju Middle School in Pyokdong County (October 10, 1957)

Together with Children in Mountain Village

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are greatly concerned with the education of youth and children. This is because they are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution through coming generations. Moreover, there is no more important job than that of educating and training people for the progress of society."

The great leader devotes constant concern to training our children to be the dependable reserves of the revolution.

When you visit the Tongju Senior Middle School in Pyokdong County, North Pyongan Province, you pause before a photograph at the entrance to the school.

It is a photograph of the great leader sitting among pupils, smiling a fatherly smile on the grass on the lakeside under the au-

turn sun.

The pupils who have the high honour of meeting the great leader are brightly smiling. They are full of happiness and are highly proud of growing up under his tender care.

The photograph makes you feel boundlessly grateful to the fatherly leader who values children most highly and always looks well after them and recall the moving story associated with the photograph.

* * *

Tongju-ri in Pyokdong County is a beautiful village surrounded by water on three sides. It is on the edge of Lake Supung called a "sea among mountains."

One day in October 1957, more than 20 years ago, the Tongju-ri people were in unbounded joy and excitement at the glad news of the visit to their village of the great leader who was on his on-the-spot guidance tour of North Pyongan Province.

As soon as their class was over pupils of the Tongju Senior Middle School ran to the lakeside out of breath.

When they arrived there, the fatherly leader was looking at the village from Taedoksan on the opposite side.

He had always been near and dear to their hearts and they longed to see him.

They felt a strong desire to run at a breath to see him.

But the lake was in their way.

They impatiently stamped their feet, looking at the blue water. They found three small ferry boats on the lakeside. They ran over to them all at once. They got into boats and began to row them.

Late arrivals readily took off their clothes, put them on their heads and swam to catch up boats.

The respected and beloved leader saw why they did so, left what he was doing and walked down to the waterside, smiling benignly at them.

He raised his hand and waved it and told them not to be too hasty lest boats should be upset. Feeling great joy, they rowed the boats more energetically.

At last the boats reached the other side. They ran up to him and threw themselves into his arms.

Smiling all over, he patted them on the head one by one and waited for them to recover their breath. And then he asked them if their class was over, what their names were and what more they wanted for study.

After inquiring in detail about their life, he asked all of 40-odd pupils what they wanted to become in future.

In the meantime, the sun began to sink behind Mt. Kubong.

Looking at the sun, he asked them to pose for a photograph with him before the sun set.

They jumped for joy.

Smiling radiantly at them, he sat down on the grass and called upon them to do so.

They sat down around him.

He straightened the necktie of the youngest pupil and put his hand on the shoulder of a pupil, telling the aide, who was trying to get a principal focus, to direct the focus of the camera to the second button of the pupil. This pupil was at a loss what to do for joy.

The aide hesitated. The great leader urged him again, saying that pupils' faces should photograph better.

The aide and all present there felt a lump in their throat.

When people have them photographed with

the great leader they all wished him to photograph best. But the fatherly leader, who is devoting his whole life to the good of the people and loves our children most, told the aide to direct the focus to pupils.

The great leader took the camera from the aide, saying that he would take a photograph.

Full of emotion, all the pupils stopped laughing and became serious or shed tears of happiness.

The great leader excited laughter by saying that they would photograph well only when they smiled. They all smiled, sparkling their eyes.

At this significant moment, the setting sun was casting its last rays from the top of Mt. Kubong.

The respected and beloved leader looked at his wrist watch and told the pupils reluctant to part with him to go home before dark.

They clung tightly to his sleeves.

A pupil was carefully pulling fruits of siegesbeckia off the great leader's sleeves.

The fatherly leader said he would do it himself and looked satisfactorily and lovely at him.

Before he bade farewell to the pupils he asked them to tell him whatever they wanted.

They whispered among themselves a while. A young pupil said to the respected and beloved leader they wanted to have a photograph.

The great leader, stroking down his hair,

said that if the photograph had come out well he would see to send one.

The pupil asked the great leader to send them a photograph without fail, whether it had been taken well or not.

The great leader said yes. And the pupils' faces beamed with smiles. They were afraid that the photograph had not come out well.

Days later they received a photograph sent by the great leader with boundless joy.

They renewed their firm determination to be single-heartedly loyal to him and placed the photograph with full respect at the central entrance to the school.

More than 20 years have gone since the respected and beloved leader spent his time with pupils in the mountain village on the edge of beautiful Lake Supung though busy with state cares.

But the story about the love of the great leader for the pupils moves people even today.

The honour is not confined to the pupils of this school alone. It is the honour of all our rising generation who will shoulder the future of the country.

The new generation are growing up well, studying to their hearts' content, under the loving care of the fatherly leader. They are preparing themselves as the dependable reserves of the revolution to repay his great love and favour.

Li Hae Yong

POEM

Great Sun of Mankind

*O wise and gracious leader
Abound with wisdom and love
To lead your people through prosperity
You are a shining star great Kim Il Sung*

*To your people's call you readily answered
To save them from colonialist grip
From a tender age you have devoted for all to their noble
As a guiding light for the nation* cause

*O gallant and brilliant leader
Of Modern times and age
You have surely taught mankind
To live a fruitful worthy life*

*You are the one who've taught mankind
To live with his own destiny
Today we all have come to learn
The noble truth of the great Juche*

*O you are the beacon of revolution
O you are the shining star of the people
O you are a sun of mankind*

Korea Is Splendid

*Korea with its fine scene is splendid
The mountains abound in treasures
To have all kinds of precious natural resources
Wild Insam root and white bellflower in the valley
The mountains of the people*

*The mountains a noble symbol of Korea
Twelve thousand peaks rose high
Which all the world admires
That the visitors stand rooted to the spot
The beauty of the mountains so great
People from all over the world congregate*

*New life has blossomed in the bosom of the great leader
That has brought joy to the masses
The people will say, it is because of the great leader
It is the beauty of Korea
The paradise of the people, people has long cherished
It has realized in this beautiful land of Korea*

Allex A. Alen,
Sierra Leone

Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement—A Mass Movement of New Higher Form

Today in our country the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is going ahead in all fields and units of socialist construction as a great mass revolutionary movement.

Through this grand onward movement the ideological, spiritual and moral qualities of the people are changing radically and a new revolutionary turn is taking place in the efforts of our people for grand socialist construction and the country's reunification.

This mighty movement of our people is a mass movement of new form fully reflecting the subjective and objective demands of our revolution for the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea and the prevailing situation.

Set before our Party and people that have brought to the fore the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea and are working for it is the historic task of dynamically pushing forward three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and thus hastening the complete victory of socialism and reunifying the country and winning the nationwide victory of the revolution.

In order to meet the prevailing situation in our country and successfully carry out the heavy revolutionary task confronting our Party and people, our Party put forward the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, and thereby clear-

ed the way to a new turn in the revolution and construction.

The chief objective of the movement is to mightily promote three revolutions as a movement involving the whole Party and the entire people and thus build up our strength for national reunification.

To build up our strength three revolutions must be carried on as a mass movement.

Only when we push ahead with three revolutions as an all people movement can we increase our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily and bring about an important progress in our people's struggle for national reunification and the nationwide victory of our revolution.

Another chief objective of the movement is to bring about a new great progress in the revolution and construction and hasten the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are carrying on three revolutions, that is, the ideological revolution, the technical revolution and the cultural revolution, so as to win the complete victory of socialism." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 52.)

Winning the complete victory of socialism and reunifying the country are the two immediate tasks of our revolution.

Three revolutions dynamically promoted under the wise guidance of the great leader

have brought about a great change in the spiritual and moral qualities of our working people and in the economic and cultural domains of our country.

Indeed, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement initiated by our Party is a revolutionary movement fully demonstrating the firm determination and indomitable will of our people to admirably translate into reality the far-reaching plan of the great leader in Korea.

The movement embracing the entire people and the whole society is a form of the Chollima workteam movement developed in depth to a new higher stage.

The central task of this movement is to step up three revolutions on a full scale.

The movement is a mass ideological-remoulding movement at a new stage of our revolution which has brought to the fore the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea, a mass technical reconstruction movement and a mass cultural reconstruction movement.

This movement is a mass movement of higher form to bring about a fresh leap forward in the revolution and construction by putting greater spurs to the galloping Chollima.

It is an all-people mass movement based on what the Chollima workteam movement brought—a great change in the spiritual and moral qualities of our working people and on a signal progress in socialist economic and cultural construction.

The Chollima workteam movement played a big role in our people's revolutionary struggle and constructive work in the past period.

In the course of the movement, innovations and leaps took place in succession in all domains, brilliant achievements were made in the work to remould people, society and nature, the people's zeal to be loyal to the great leader rose greatly and the politico-ideological unity of the whole Party and

the entire people strengthened as never before.

Many units in all domains of industry, agriculture, education and culture won the titles of Chollima workteam or double Chollima workteam.

Now our revolution urgently required us to raise all units to the level of the Chollima workteam and set a higher goal.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a higher form of mass movement based on these political and material forces accumulated in the course of developing in depth the Chollima workteam movement and reflecting the subjective and objective demands of our revolution at a new stage.

This movement sets itself a higher goal than any of former mass movements. It raises our Party's programme for the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea as its fighting slogan.

It is a higher form of mass movement at a new stage of our revolution which brought to the fore the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea. Here lies the historical position of this movement.

The equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea was raised as a ripe demand of our revolution and the political forces were fully prepared for it.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a higher form of mass ideological-remoulding movement to energetically promote the ideological revolution and train all members of society into Juche-type revolutionaries as required by the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea.

This movement is a revolutionary movement to completely transform all domains of society including ideology, the economy and culture as required by Juche.

It is a mass technical-reconstruction movement conducted after the completion of industrialization and reflecting the requirements of the new reality of today where the socialist construction has entered a higher

stage; it is a movement to realize mechanization, semi-automation and automation, actively improve technical processes and highly modernize production and to introduce comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization in agriculture and accelerate agricultural industrialization and modernization.

This movement is also a higher form of mass cultural-reconstruction movement conducted at a new stage of the revolution which placed the building of a completely triumphant socialist society on the order of the day. It aims at mightily promoting the construction of a socialist national culture and especially at intellectualizing the whole society.

The intellectualization of the whole society is the central goal our people should attain in the cultural revolution.

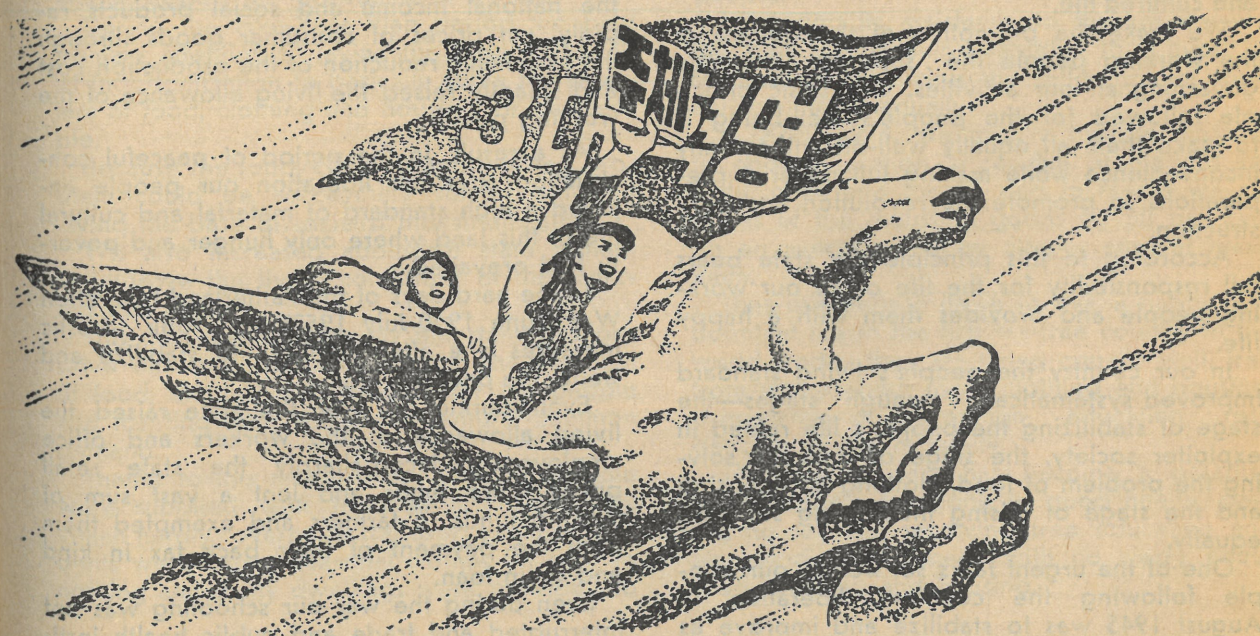
The immediate goal of this movement is to train all working people into cultured and able socialist builders who have acquired the knowledge of the senior middle school graduate and more than one modern technique.

As mentioned above, the Three-Revolution

Red Flag Movement is a historic movement which has set itself an unprecedentedly high goal of carrying out the historic cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea and guaranteeing all members of society an independent and creative life at a high level in all domains of economy, culture, ideology and morality.

The great leader defined three revolutions as the main content of the revolution to be carried out by the working-class party after the establishment of the socialist system, as the task of the continuous revolution until the building of communism. Thus he clarified the road of the revolution after the socialist revolution, the course and ways to win the complete victory of socialism and capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Under his brilliant leadership our Party and people energetically pushed forward three revolutions, and thereby attained proud successes in all areas of socialist construction. They are now working great changes in all spheres of social life.



Systematic Promotion Of Our People's Welfare

Under the intelligent guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung all our working people are enjoying an affluent and cultured life to their hearts' content with no worries about food, clothing and housing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Interest in promoting the people's well-being is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of all our people and providing them with a rich and cultured life."**

We make the promotion of the welfare of the working people the supreme principle governing all our activities. Our basic principle followed for the people's well-being is to make them all equally well-off without any inconvenience while making full material preparations to promote the revolution and construction.

According to this principle the state bears full responsibility for the life of all our working people and provides them with a happy life.

In our country the people's living standard improved systematically through stages—the stage of stabilizing the people's life ruined in exploiter society, the stage of basically solving the problem of food, clothing and housing and the stage of raising their living standard equally.

One of the urgent tasks set before our people following the country's liberation in August 1945 was to stabilize and improve as soon as possible the people's life extremely

ruined owing to the Japanese imperialist policy of colonial plunder.

Immediately after the liberation, under the wise guidance of the great leader we carried out democratic reforms including agrarian reform, nationalization of industries and Labour Law in a short time to abolish the system of feudal and colonial exploitation, the source of hunger and poverty, and restored the destroyed national economy and strove to lay the foundation of an independent national economy for the stabilization and improvement of the people's life. And we increased the national income and social products rapidly, cut prices of consumer goods through the systematic reduction of the production cost and steadily raised the living allowance of the working people.

As a result, in the period of peaceful construction after the liberation our people enjoyed a high standard of material and cultural life in this land where only hunger and poverty had prevailed.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) we took drastic measures one after another to stabilize and better the people's life.

Even during the war the state raised the living allowance of the workers and office employees, reduced sharply the state retail prices three times and lent a vast sum of farming funds to farmers and exempted them from the payment of their back tax in kind and grain loan.

Even during the war our schooling was not interrupted and trade and public health institutions further increased than in prewar days

thanks to increased state expenditure for social and cultural services and we took a historic measure to render universal free medical service to all people at state expense in 1953, when the war was still raging.

Thanks to these state measures our people could lead a stabilized life even during the fiercest war ever in history, survive the trying ordeal of the war and win historic victory.

After the victorious war our people were confronted with the difficult task to rehabilitate the national economy and rapidly raise the people's living standard while energetically pushing forward the socialist revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the political and economic situation of the country and the living conditions of our working people and set forth the task to stabilize and improve in a short time the life of the working people extremely deteriorated by the war and basically solve the problem of food, clothing and housing. In order to fulfil the task, the state swiftly increased production and raised the regular living allowances of workers and office workers by 35 per cent on an average and those of receivers of low living allowances by over 60 per cent from November 1956, and reduced prices five times during the Three-Year Plan period. As a result, our people's living standard surpassed the prewar level by far.

During the Five-Year Plan period we paid primary attention to laying the base of socialist industrialization to basically solve the problem of food, clothing and housing for our people.

Because the food, clothing and housing problem could be successfully solved only by laying the base of socialist industrialization.

We also increased additional state benefit to improve the living conditions of the working people.

This measure adopted by the state was positive one of responsibly solving the problem of food, clothing and housing for the people and meeting their social and cultural common demand.

Thanks to this measure our working people were supplied with food at a cheap price which hardly covered its transport expense, students were issued seasonal clothes for next to nothing and many dwellings were provided to

the working people.

During the Five-Year Plan period our working people thus received almost as much additional state benefit as their living allowance. This made them all enjoy a good life, irrespective of the size of their family and their monetary income, and freed them from worry about food, clothing and housing in the said plan period.

This marked a turning-point in the history of our people who had suffered from hunger and poverty for thousands of years.

During the Seven-Year Plan period we strove to radically improve the people's living standards and make them equally well-off.

This was another popular measure of the great leader to make our people live a more affluent and cultured life.

While increasing the monetary income of our working people the state took a radical measure to abolish completely the agricultural tax in kind.

In accordance with the policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea we took active measures to rapidly eliminate distinctions of workers and farmers in living standards and of the urban and rural population in living conditions, while equally improving the living standards of the working people.

Increasing its assistance to the countryside, the state is improving rapidly the lives of farmers and reducing the difference of town and country gradually.

In April 1974, we took a historic measure to abolish taxation, a residue of the old society, once and for all, and in March we cut prices of the industrial goods by 30 per cent on an average and by 50 per cent at maximum.

Thus our people came to live a happy and bountiful life in the first tax-free country in the world. Today they are living equally well, free from worry about food, clothing and housing, irrespective of occupation, education, residence and size of family.

Thus our country has become a paradise where people live long in good health, paying no tax and receiving free education and free medical treatment, with no worry about food, clothing and housing.

A Story about "Okssal Oil"

Today large cornstarch mills in many places in our country including Pyongyang and riced-corn mills in cities and counties are producing edible oil called *okssal* oil. Here is a moving story associated with the oil.

* * *

Our country was liberated from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and grandparents of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were impatiently looking forward to his return at his old home of Mangyongdae.

But, one day late in September 1945, he visited the Pyongyang Cornstarch Mill. Every day he was busy with building the Party and the people's government and stabilizing people's life and he seemed to have forgotten his old home.

The mill remained destroyed by the Japs.

He walked into the mill compound in disorder with an anxious look and stopped before the maize oil workshop. After hearing that before liberation the Japs had carried away all the oil produced there to Japan, he paced to and fro in the workshop without a word.

After a while, he asked workers if they had had the oil at that time.

"We hadn't. Japs prohibited us Koreans from touching a single drop of oil," answered one of them. He seemed to see in the face of the worker the pain of all our fellow countrymen.

He said that if people were to have oil they

must do much work, and taught in detail how to rehabilitate the mill.

Two months later, he, learned that the mill had been restored to produce oil and other foodstuffs, left what he had been doing and came to the mill. At the maize oil workshop he saw with satisfaction the oil coming out from machines and said that though our people could not taste a single drop of good oil produced by them in the past they must now produce much oil and supply it first to our working class.

On April 19, 1947, one year and a half after his first visit to the mill, he gave on-the-spot guidance to the mill.

He went to the maize oil workshop and saw with delight the pouring oil for a good while and then said that all the good oil should be supplied to workers. Later on he said that more maize must be cultivated and many mills like this be built to solve the oil problem.

In our country mountainous and limited in arable land it had been regarded as almost impossible to solve the food grain and edible oil problems simultaneously. But the great leader thought only solution was to cultivate maize on a large scale and visited the mill many times with this intention after the country's liberation.

But the economic foundation of our country was too weak to build modern cornstarch factories in many places. Besides, it was impossible to sharply increase at once the area sown to maize to secure the raw material of oil as private farming remained in the countryside. These required time.

He could not wait for time to come. He put forward a policy of finding and using sources of oil in all localities till we solved the oil problem with maize oil and gave energetic on-the-spot guidance, touring different places of the country.

In the east coastal area he instructed to cultivate wild sesame, saying that the people of Hamgyong Provinces liked wild sesame oil more than bean oil, and in the west coastal provinces he taught that sunflower, seed radish and rapeseed should be grown as the second crops to solve the oil problem for the people since it was warm.

In August 1960, 15 years after his first visit to the Pyongyang Cornstarch Mill he came to the mill during the recess of the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

At this time the food, clothing and housing problem and the oil problem had been solved in our country thanks to his energetic guidance. But he wanted to make the people better off.

He stressed once again to officials accompanying him that to supply better and more oil to our people we must produce more maize oil and explained in detail its advantages and the ways to settle the problem. And he set out his plan for maize oil elaborated by him since liberation, at the same Plenary Meeting.

At the Meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The processing of maize by industrial methods is a matter of urgency. Yesterday, together with some other comrades, I visited the Cornstarch Factory to make a study of the processing of maize, which is very important because it provides us with starch, glucose, edible oil, etc. We should devote our special

efforts to quickly solving the problem of separating embryo buds from maize and extracting oil from them."

Then he set forth the task to build large cornstarch mills and middle and small ones in large numbers at different parts of the country to extract maize oil. After the 1960s the area under maize cultivation sharply increased and a great change took place in maize farming, thus securing enough raw material. And large cornstarch and riced-corn mills rose like a forest.

In December of a few years ago, while guiding a national meeting, the great leader was informed that all cornstarch mills in different parts of the country and all riced-corn mills in cities and counties had been modernly equipped to produce more maize oil. He was very much pleased, saying that a worthy work to be recorded in history had been done in the era of the Workers' Party and our people came to have more of good maize oil. Then he said to the attendants of the meeting: Though you grew up in the countryside, you could not have edible oil every day in the past. Nor could I. It is an event to be recorded in our history that all people have much oil every day.

He was rejoiced more than anyone else over the realization of his great plan to feed our people on much edible oil.

He thus solved the problem of edible oil which even our forefathers had been unable to and saw even the trademark of the oil bottle and named it *okssal* oil saying that we should not call such good edible oil mere maize oil.

Noble and great is the love of the fatherly leader for our people associated with the *okssal* oil.

Kim Chang Il

A Mother Says

—From What Was Said by a Mother Named Song Bu Jae,
a Returnee from Japan, Who Lives Now in Sangbisok-dong,
Nampo—

"I'm afraid, I don't know where and how to begin my story whenever I meet you journalists. As for my life in the homeland it has been a continuation of every worthwhile, happy day, I dare say."

This was what this old mother said when I asked her to tell me about her life in the fatherland. She is 62 years old now. She looked healthy for her age. After a short thought, she started:

"If I speak about the grace of the fatherland, I must first say about that of the fatherly leader who let my sons and daughters study to their hearts' content, I think.

And just now I've been thinking of an unforgettable happening this time last year."

"This time last year?"

"Yes. Today is September 1. So, just this day last year, my youngest son Chun Gwang entered college."

Thus I heard the happy story of her family.

The respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Everyone in this country is provided with adequate conditions for education and development."

Under the advanced socialist educational system all our younger generation study at schools of all levels including university to their hearts' content.

Her sons and daughters are also no exception.

In Japan her desire was to send her sons and daughters to middle school and have a stable job. But in the fatherland her sons and daughters and sons-in-law all graduated from colleges or higher technical specialized

schools and work to the best of their power for the country and people.

Her eldest son graduated from the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute and works at a big factory in Nampo as an able electric engineer. Her second son finished the Pyongnam Coal Industry College and tea-

Mother looking full of happiness at her son who has become a college student



ches at the college. Her eldest son-in-law, a graduate from Kim Il Sung University, is a promising researcher of an institute under the Academy of Sciences. Her second son-in-law finished the Pyongyang Engineering College and works as a textile-machine designer. All her daughters graduated from college or higher technical specialized school. The youngest daughter recently completed the Nampo Agricultural College and works as a technical instructor at a cooperative farm in the city.

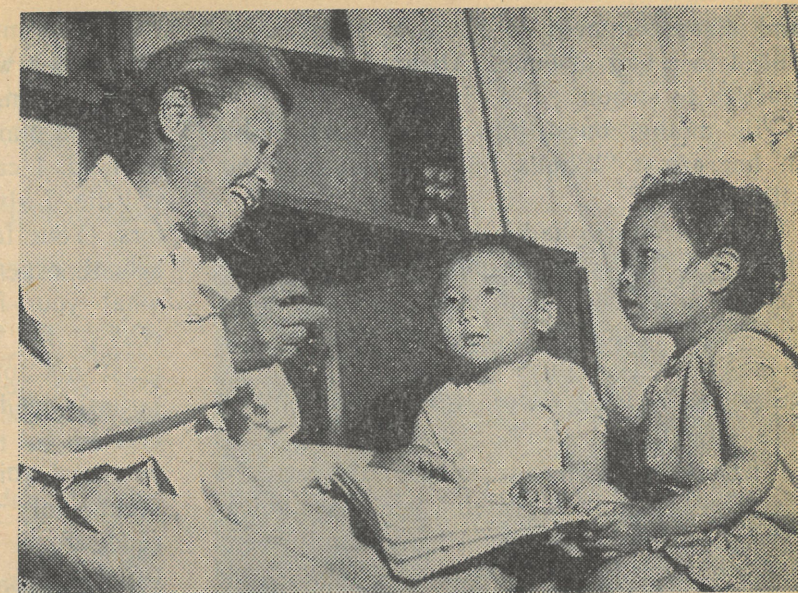
All this is what she could not even think of in Japan.

Her youngest son Chun Gwang entered the Pyongsong Veterinary and Stockbreeding College last year. So her joy was boundless. "Chun Gwang's admission to the college was a big happy event for our family," she said. "My kinsfolk living near or afar all gathered."

She put clothes, footwear, and school and other things into the trunk for the son, wiping happy tears streaming down behind the spectacles with her coat strings. Her eldest son Yun I Dong said to her: "Mother, why? The state issues such things and even stipend to college students." "Oh, yes," she gloated. "Grateful indeed is our system! Chun Gwang, you must remember that you should study hard to repay the great debt of gratitude."

As she used to do whenever there was a happy event in her family, she told her sons and daughters the story of her bitter life in Japan.

As if she had read my mind, she started: "I hail from a small farm village in North Kyongsang Province in the southern half of the Republic. Before liberation, when I was 12, my family went to Japan, unable to stand the landlord's exploitation."



With grandchildren

She went on:

A mere child, she worked at a spinning mill in Nagoya. Then, sacked from it, she roamed about streets, collecting old pieces of cloth. Years passed and she got married to a young man who came to Japan from Korea to earn his living. They became the parents of eight children. They worked hard, but it was not easy to earn their keep.

Their greatest pain was that they could not meet their children's desire for learning.

They decided to send their eldest son to school at any cost. But they could not earn large school expenses as odd jobbers.

One day their eldest son said to his parents, "I will study at all cost. Allow me to go to Tokyo. There I will attend school while working."

Their hearts bled.

In Tokyo he did all he could to earn money to go to middle school. He delivered newspapers and postal matters and pasted up advertisements for goods.

However, he could not earn his bread, let alone school expenses.

One year after he came back in despair

and disappointment to Nagoya. He was reduced to a bag of bones. All his family were startled to swoon.

His mother burst into tears, holding him in her arms: "What's this? I fear studying kills you."

His father who had been ill long went out into the street with his pipe between his abdomen and belt. He wanted to earn some money for school expense. But he did not come home that day. He was crushed by concrete block at sewerage construction site.

She continued:

"The fatherly leader opened the way of repatriation to the grateful socialist fatherland. I did not hesitate. All my family went aboard the repatriation boat. We came back to the beloved fatherland in May 1960. Since then many years have passed.

"In the year after the return home, the cherished desire of my eldest son was met. He entered the polytechnical institute. Then his younger brothers and sisters also entered colleges or higher technical specialized schools. Indeed, this was like a dream to me.

Last year my youngest son went to college. So my joy was beyond expression.

"In Japan, even a fairly rich family cannot send many sons and daughters to college as I do. I can never forget this grace, even if I die. I always say to my sons and daughters, 'Your father gave his life to earn your school expenses. But your fatherland does what your father failed to do even at the cost of his life, giving free education. You must not forget the great favour of the fatherly leader but be loyal to him from generation to generation'. I said this to my youngest son when he entered college. It seems only yesterday. But one year has already gone. My lifelong desire has been gratified now."

This joy and happiness is not her only monopoly.

It is enjoyed by all our people who live and learn in this "country of education", this "land of learning." I parted with her, feeling deeply grateful once again to the fatherland.

Li Yong Il

Good Results in the Asian Athletic Games

Our girl Kim Ok Son placed first in the 1,500 and 3,000 metre races in the Asian Athletic Games held in Tokyo some months ago.

She clocked 9 min. 24.9 sec. for the

3,000 metres, which is 6.1 sec. ahead of the runner-up.

Our girl Kim Chun Hwa placed second in the 1,500 metre race and 3rd in the 3,000 metre race.

A Visit to Pukchang Cornstarch Mill

Of late I visited the cornstarch mill in Pukchang, the seat of a power giant.

My first impression was that it was unusually big for a foodstuff factory.

"By industrial methods we make from maize over 30 kinds of foodstuffs including starch, molasses, oil, *oktang*-sugar, liquor, soy and paste, chemicals and medicaments..." started the chief engineer of the mill and led me into the mill, saying "Seeing is believing."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The problem of cooking oil and sugar should be solved by industrial methods with our own raw materials."

The great leader set forth the wise policy of building many cornstarch mills comprehensively processing by industrial methods maize, one of our major food crops, in order to successfully solve the oil and sugar problem and rapidly develop the food industry in our country which is limited in the arable land and short of the sugar resources.

He made the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee debate and adopt a decision on this problem and instructed to build big cornstarch mills at different places in all provinces—in Pukchang, Uiju, Wonsan, Heryong, Hamhung, Sariwon and so on—during the Six-Year Plan period.

He inspected the Pukchang Cornstarch Mill many times.

On our way to the raw material shop, the chief engineer told me about how deeply the fatherly leader was concerned about this mill to feed our people better.

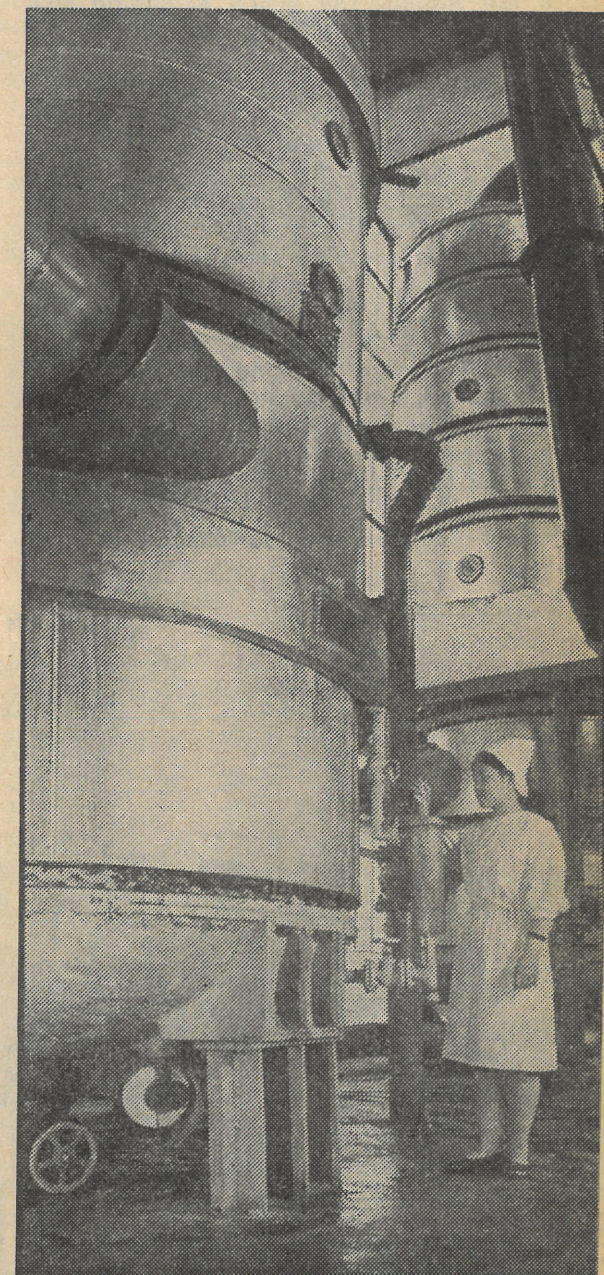
In the shop tall silos stood in rows. When I was there maize was unloaded from a train and trucks.

At the shop I could see the production scale of the mill.

This mill is fed with maize produced in Pukchang and its neighbouring in-between and mountain counties in South Pyongan Province such as Songchon, Yangdok, Maengsan, Tokchon and Nyongwon.

This shop was extracting oil, starch and protein from maize through the first-stage processing.

The whole shop was full of rhythmical hums



Molasses process is observed

of machines and giant settling tanks and crushers and various separators were in operation.

Pointing to a diagram showing production results, the shop chief boasted: "Our production has been normalized at a high level. This month our output increased 1.3 times as against last month. The actual extraction rate of oil and starch rose 0.5 per cent and 1.3 times respectively."

The workers of this shop and three-revolution team members looked better after the equipment and increased sharply the output of oil and other foodstuffs for the population.

The chief engineer told me looking at modern and large machines and equipment with satisfaction that machine factories in South Pyongan Province had made and sent all equipment and machines needed for this mill as instructed by the great leader and the mill risen in a little more than one year.

The machines and equipment at processing, *oktang*-sugar and other shops in the mill, he added, were very good in performance and were in capacity operation.

This mill has no boiler. Its heat source is the steam sent from the Pukchang Thermal Power Station.

Hearing explanation of the mill operation, I headed for the molasses shop. In the spacious shop were countless drop and caramel makers from which came out various drops and caramels in a steady stream. In a blink they were packed up into heaps.

In this shop starch was made into molasses for sweets. A technical innovation movement was afoot there to increase the variety of products and improve their quality.

I also looked round dry-starch, liquor, soy and *oktang*-sugar shops.

I saw the by-product shop. The shop was making soap and animal feed from maize oil cake, glucose injection and other medicaments and chemicals from the major ingredients of maize, thus making full use of maize.

Molasses and *oktang*-sugar made in this mill are sent to local industrial foodstuff factories of the province, and cornstarch, liquor and other products are exported in large quantities.

I came out of the gate, looking back with joy at the mill demonstrating the might of our Juche food industry.

Cars fully loaded with foodstuffs were leaving for the residential quarters.

Kwon O Sik

Products of the mill



Joyful Seaside Village

—A Visit to Sojung-ri in Toejo County Where 100 Families Moved into New Houses at Once—

Sojung-ri in South Hamgyong Province is a farming-fishing village on our scenic east coast.

In April this year there was a happy event in the village. Scores of two-storied houses each for two or three families were completed and 100 families moved into them at once.

I walked into the mouth of the village along a straight paved road across the Sam-dae hill. The village nestling along the headland reminded me of a beautiful picture.

Well-laid out residential quarters, straight roads, fruit trees in the garden of every house, welfare-service establishments constructed from standard designs, more than ten production buildings including the farm implement house, the seed grain selection ground, the small-farm implement repair shop, etc.

"The view of the village obtained from the Samdae hill is very fine. But more wonderful is its view seen from the sea," began Kim Jong Ung, chairman of the farm management board, and, full of emotion, told me the story of eternal love associated with the village.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Rural housing construction should be continued vigorously so that all the peasants can live in attractive, cozy and practical modern homes."

In October last year the great leader visited the village while giving on-the-spot guid-

ance in the work of South Hamgyong Province and kindly taught how to develop the farm.

That day he, taking into account the situation of the village, earnestly instructed to make the village a model farm engaged in farming and fishing and turn it into a modern village. After that he often asked about the village construction and sent necessary building materials, various farm machines and fishing tackle.

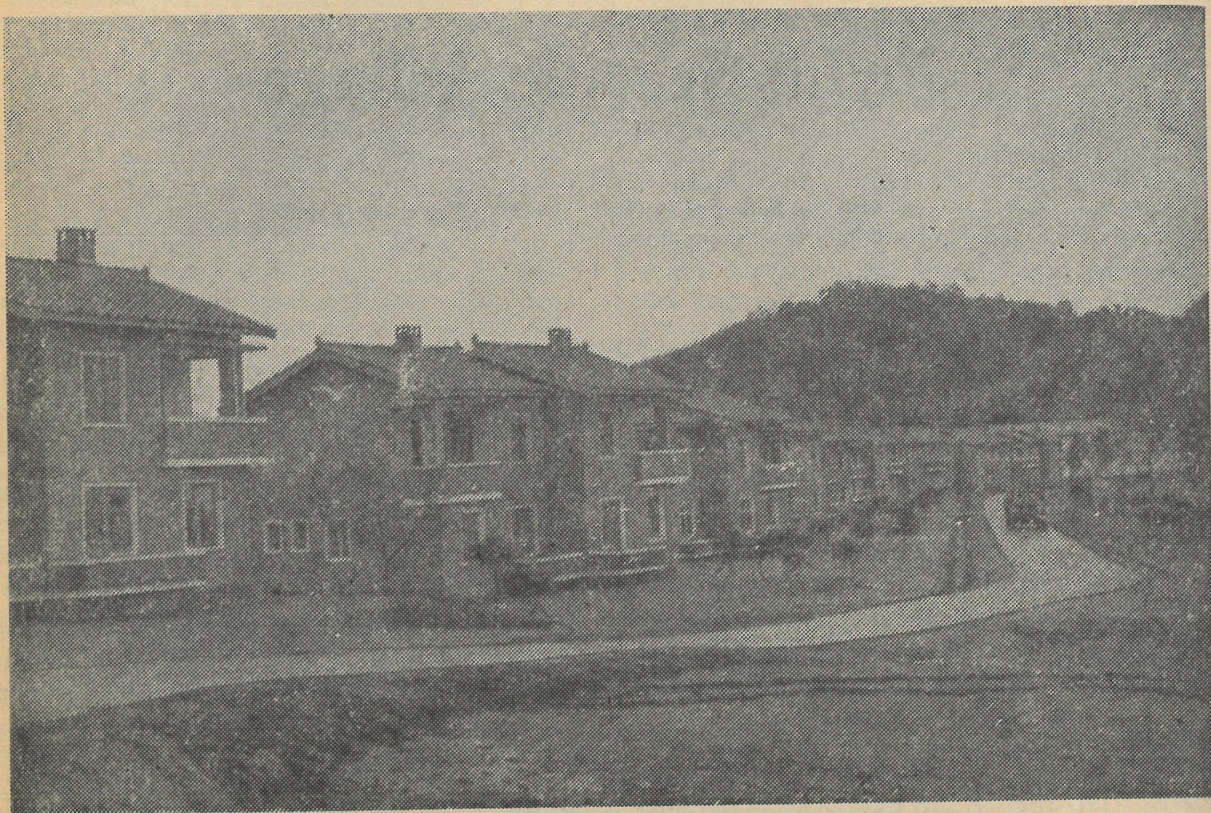
True to his teaching, the builders conducted the speed campaign and completed the village construction in a short time.

Guided by an official of the farm, I looked round the residential quarters where dwellings stood in rows. Then I went and saw house No. 21 where an old man Pak Jung Gum and his family lived. He was very glad and led me into the house. The two-storied dwelling had many rooms and various conveniences.

I went upstairs, opened the window and looked out. The vast sea in front and wide terraced fields and thickly wooded hills in the rear. Indeed, the village made a pretty picture.

The old man, pointing to fine furniture and TV set, said:

"Moving into this new house we had no anxiety at all. The great leader cared to build these fine dwellings for us and furnish them with all these good things. We owe



The new, cosy seaside village good to live in

this to him...."

Choked with tears of gratitude for his great grace, he stopped for a while, and went on. He told me about the bitter years under the rule of Japanese imperialism when he lived in misery with no land to till and no roof over his head.

He was born into a farm hand's family and lived in the cowshed of a landlord with his five sons and daughters.

He rowed boat against raging waves bruising his hands and worked his fingers to the bone. But he could not have even a ramshackle hut for shelter.

After liberation he became the master of new life, and, living in a cosy modern house,

he thought his lifelong desire had come true. But now he was provided with such a well-furnished two-storied modern dwelling.

Favoured with such fine houses, all farmers felt boundless joy and happiness.

"Our farmers are firmly resolved to repay the great grace of the fatherly leader.

They are now working hard, full of confidence, to catch more fish and produce more grain by doing well both farming and fishing this year as taught by the great leader."

Looking at the port and fields alive with a high fighting spirit and revolutionary zeal to return the great favour of the fatherly leader, I left the village with a joyful heart.

Li Yong Kang

Dialogue

Rest Homes and Sanatoria In Our Country

—Dialogue between Director Kim Su Ho of the Rest-Home Management Department of the Ministry of Labour Administration and Our Magazine's Journalist—



Director Kim Su Ho of the Rest-Home Management Department

Kumgang-san, Songdowon, Mt. Myohyang-san, Lake Samjiyon and other scenic places in our east and west coastal areas and inland, and big factories and enterprises also have their own sanatoria and night rest homes. Every year hundreds of thousands of working people enjoy a good rest and improve their health at these facilities.

Before liberation our working people could not rest even on Sunday. But today all our people—workers, farmers, office employees, armymen and students—have the right to rest and leisure.

The state grants various forms of vacations and leisures to the working people in accordance with the conditions and special features of their work and their terms are different. The state arranges sightseeing, exploration of

Journalist: To have the right to rest, as well as the right to work, is very important for people to live a genuine life and I think the problem of working people's rest has been splendidly solved in our country. Would you tell me about this?

Director: Today all our people have the right to rest. This right is fully and practically guaranteed by eight-hour workday, paid leave, accommodation at sanatoria and holiday homes at state expense and ever-expanding network of cultural facilities. And it is firmly ensured legally.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Workers and office employees have the benefits of paid holidays; hundreds of thousands of working people enjoy a good rest every year at vacation homes and sanatoria at the expense of the state."

As the great leader said, accommodation at sanatoria and rest homes is one of the important forms to guarantee our people the right to rest. There are health resorts at Mt.

Spas are all used for the promotion of working people's health



beauties and visit to revolutionary and historic sites and week accommodation and family accommodation at rest homes, accommodation at workshop health resorts, accommodation of Juvenile Corps members at their camps and farmers' accommodation at rest homes. The terms of accommodation at rest homes and sanatoria are 12, 20 and 30 days.

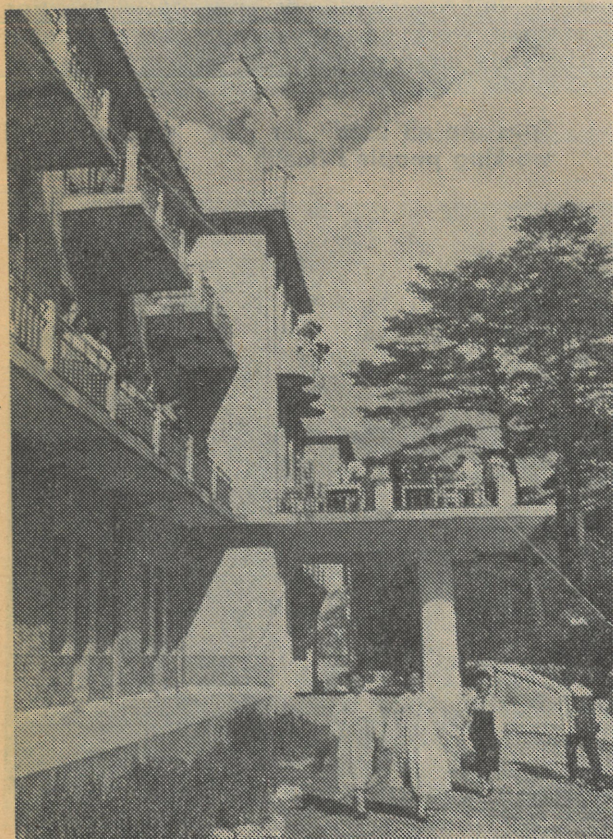
I would like to say more about family and farmer accommodation at rest homes.

Family accommodation is afforded to those who work for a long time apart from their families, for example, fishermen engaged in pelagic fisheries or geological prospectors. Back home, they take their families to rest homes and spend their vacation together with them there at state expenses.

We also provide farmers with accommodation at rest home in winter, the slack season, which I think an advanced vacation system.

Journalist: The right to rest cannot be practically guaranteed without free accommodation at rest homes and sanatoria, I think.

There are rest homes at scenic places in our country



Director: Yes, you're right. Our working people spend their holidays in rest homes and sanatoria not at their expense but totally at the state one.

No small expenditure is needed during accommodation in sanatorium or rest home.

But our state bears all expenses—food and cultural charges, upkeep of rest home and sanatorium, travelling expense to them and back and so on. What is more, the working people receive the full living allowance even during their accommodation at rest home.

The state sends miners or lumberjacks to seaside rest homes or sanatoria and fishermen to those in mountainous areas. Farmers, too, spend their vacation at such facilities at state expense.

Journalist: Only under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his deep concern our people can enjoy such rest and leisure.

Director: In a word, our system of rest and leisure fully meets the requirement of the Juche idea for attaching primary importance to people and making everything serve them and affords an eloquent testimony of the superiority of our socialist system where the working masses are genuine masters of the state and society.

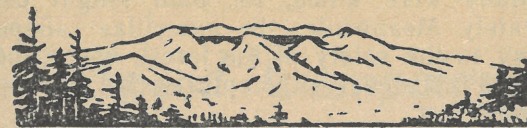
In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader made a great plan to establish rest homes and sanatoria for the working people in scenic places after the country's liberation and run them at state expenses and after the liberation he splendidly carried it into reality.

Immediately following the liberation he promulgated the social insurance law and saw that rest homes and sanatoria were built at Chuul, Mt. Kumgang-san and other places of scenic beauty for the factory and office workers and technicians.

Even in the hard postwar days when everything was needed for the rehabilitation and construction, he saw that rest homes and sanatoria were operated without stop.

As the socialist system was established and the revolution and construction advanced, he cared to greatly expand the network of rest homes and sanatoria and modernize them to make our people receive greater benefits from them.

Now in our country "holidaying village, town and district" are appearing in different places and our people will have greater opportunities of rest and leisure.



Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation

Bold Tactics

The legendary hero General Kim Il Sung, leading a company of guards, was bivouacked on a hill near the Chiatsaishui village in Changpai County in February 1939. There was a water mill at the foot. Chiatsaishui lay on the other side of a brook. The enemy's earthen walls and lookout towers were within sight. When the enemy forces came to search the forests the General's unit that had been active in the forests until then moved to this hill.

A few days before the New Year by the lunar calendar, a report came at noon that the enemy troops were drawing nearer to the hill.

The commander of the guards came running.

"Comrade Commander! How shall we tackle the situation?" he called out, worried, for their single company could not tackle large enemy forces in broad daylight.

Calmly the General laid his plans.

"Never be hasty; at a critical moment it is essential to be calm so that you do not miss the essence of the situation, and are able to hit the enemy with true communist spirit at the decisive moment. Post machine guns at the front and rear and march ahead."

To cross the plain in broad daylight and move swiftly into the forest was a bold decision.

The march started immediately. The company came into the open country, within full sight of the enemy sentries on the lookout towers of Chiatsaishui. Watching the guerrillas from the towers, the horror-stricken enemy dared neither fire nor follow, and only when the guerrillas were out of sight, did they set out in pursuit.

That night, the guerrillas were on the march with the Japanese punitive force at their heels, when a punitive unit from the puppet Manchukuo Army came in sight ahead. The commander of the advance patrol came back to report:

"Comrade Commander, there is another large enemy force ahead. What shall we do?"

The General listened, completely self-possessed and said:

"When you face a numerically superior enemy, it is imperative to grasp their weak points quickly enough to turn them to account.

"The unit approaching from the front do not know where we are so they are off their guard and are not even dreaming of an early encounter, while those behind know who and how many we are. They also know that we are tired.

"So, if we can take the unit ahead by surprise and drive them back, we should be able to slip away in the resulting confusion, leaving the two enemy forces embroiled with each other.

"You should always charge ahead boldly especially when the situation becomes really difficult."

"We'll charge ahead," the commander of the guards replied and ordered his men to prepare for the attack.

The General himself directed the combat. When the enemy ahead were at the right distance, he ordered: "Charge!" Taken by surprise, the front ranks of the enemy fell like ninepins and enemy soldiers ran in all directions. Then he ordered the company to slip away to the side.

The puppet Manchukuo troops, shaken by

the suddenness of the attack, pulled their ranks together in battle order, when the Japanese unit came up and soon there was fierce fighting, each group believing that the other was the guerrilla unit.

The Ox That Was Sent Back

In late October 1936, the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the personal command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, was stationed in Chihyangkai, Shihchiutaokou, Changpai County, west Chientao, for some time.

One day, the peasants of nearby Yoshuitung presented the guerrillas with an ox. That day, the guerrillas had been in the valley behind Yoshuitung, gathering dead leaves on a vegetable plot that had already been harvested. Peasants on their way home from the market saw them and came along. They learned that the guerrillas were short of foodstuffs to eat along with rice and, after some discussion, handed the guerrillas reins of the ox they were driving. The guerrillas flatly refused to take it. But the peasants insisted, saying it was a gift from the Yoshuitung villagers. Finally the guerrillas accepted it.

They were all delighted with this unexpected gift, for they were short of dry provisions and had hardly anything else at all. And now that the frosts had overtaken wild herbs, it was getting difficult even to find them. The guerrillas could endure most things, but they found it difficult to serve the General soup made of dried vegetables and salt. Now they had the ox and would give the General a tasty bit of beef after long deprivation. This thought cheered them all.

They were starting cooking, when the General came out and saw the plump ox. The bridle, made of neatly-twisted hemp, was decorated with red ribbons, well-polished coins and a tiny bell.

The General examined all these things closely, and stroked the ox. It was obvious that the owner had loved and cared for his

Many were killed, for both fought desperately. Meanwhile the guerrillas slipped away to the safety of the forest, where they cooked their meal with captured rice and took a good rest.

ox. The General stepped back and spoke quietly to the men standing around the ox:

"Let us take the ox back to his owner."

He spoke of the great kindness of the people in giving away their only ox to help the guerrillas, and about the owner's obvious attachment to his ox. Then he spoke earnestly about the suffering of peasants who would have to farm without an ox.

"Perhaps the ox is the owner's possession—there can't be many oxen in Yoshuitung village. So he is probably indispensable for work to all the peasants in Yoshuitung."

"What if we fail to think about their position, and slaughter the ox just because the people gave it to us in their desire to help?"

"Tomorrow, the owner and the other Yoshuitung peasants will have to do the ox's work themselves, will load what the ox should carry onto their own backs, use spades and hoes to dig the fields instead of ox and plough. It would most certainly put a further big burden on the peasants."

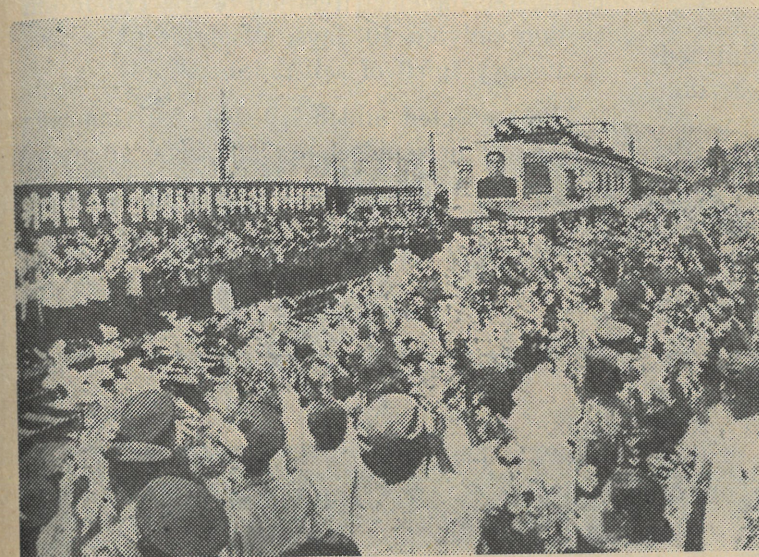
"So if we accept the people's gift we will add greatly to the hardships of their already overburdened lives."

All the men hung their heads, conscience-stricken that they had forgotten his dictum that no guerrilla should ever forget that he is a soldier of the people and as such must always think first of the people's needs and interests and help them to survive.

For a while the General looked round at his men and then, in a low voice, he said gently:

"Return the ox right now. We can cook a meal out of the dry vegetable leaves we gathered!"

Speed Campaign Displays Its Might



Railway Electrification Completed in Short Time

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In railway transport electrification should be stepped up, railways reinforced and the production of electric locomotives and freight cars expanded, so that the carrying capacity of the railways is increased further still."

Our railway workers and youth shock brigades successfully completed the electrification of the trunk line between Sinsongchon and Changsang and three branch lines, upholding the Party's policy for the revolution in transport.

The respected and beloved leader sent a letter of thanks to them.

The completion of the electrification project is of great importance in radically increasing the capacity of railway transport, relaxing strain on coal transport and making many factories and enterprises work well in the northern part of South Pyongan Pro-

vince, one of our leading industrial districts, and thus mightily pushing ahead with the overall economic construction of the country.

Electrified branch lines to big collieries—Ryongdae, Sinchang and Songnam Youth Coal Mines—make the centralized transport trains go direct to their destination from the loading yards, giving fuller play to the advantage of this transport.

During the project the railway constructors removed

80,000 cubic metres of earth and made retaining walls of 4,000 cubic metres, planted electric poles, spread electric wire, lowered the beds of tunnels, constructed substations and other buildings and dwelling houses, laid yard lines and erected huge structures.

They met with many difficulties as they had to carry on the project while securing the normal operation of trains.

But their hearts were afire with an intense loyalty to realize as soon as possible the grand plan of the great leader to electrify the railways throughout the country.

A startling construction speed was created at all construction sites from the start.

Extending the sidetrack in the Kumpyong Station, they found their rugged and curved construction site bedded with hard rocks while drilling. Technicians and constructors worked out a new excavating method and blew up the rocky bed of 3,500 cubic metres at once, thus completing the project 20 days ahead of schedule.

They removed an enormous amount of earth, built retaining walls and laid branch lines

at a lightning speed. They spread electric wire over a long distance in a little over one month. They worked boldly and in a big way and mechanized many operations and increased the construction speed three or four times.

In this way the hero-constructors finished the electrification of the over 80-km section in a little more than three months which would have taken over one year.

Industrial Railway Electrified

Railway to the Kumya Youth Colliery, one

of big coal producers in our country, was electrified in a very short time.

Railwaymen, workers of the colliery and working people in South Hamgyong Province completed the electrification of the 12-odd-km section only in 10 days, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a letter of thanks to them.

This electrification of the industrial railway will help to produce more coal by increasing the carrying capacity.

Kwon Un Sik



Picture-Album "Korean Art" Published

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House issued a picture-album "Korean Art" (290 mm × 210 mm, 152 pages) in English, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish, Japanese and Korean.

The album contains pictures of part of the art works displayed at the 14th National Art Exhibition held in honour of the 30th birthday of our Republic in the capital city of Pyongyang—Korean paintings, prints, sculptures,

oils, industrial, applied and architectural decorative art works and film and stage decors.

It shows our art is brilliantly blossoming as a truly popular art congenial to the sentiment and feeling of our people, as a revolutionary art serving the Party and revolution according to the Juche-oriented literary and art thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung under his intelligent guidance.



A good time at the rest home

Sohungho Rest Home

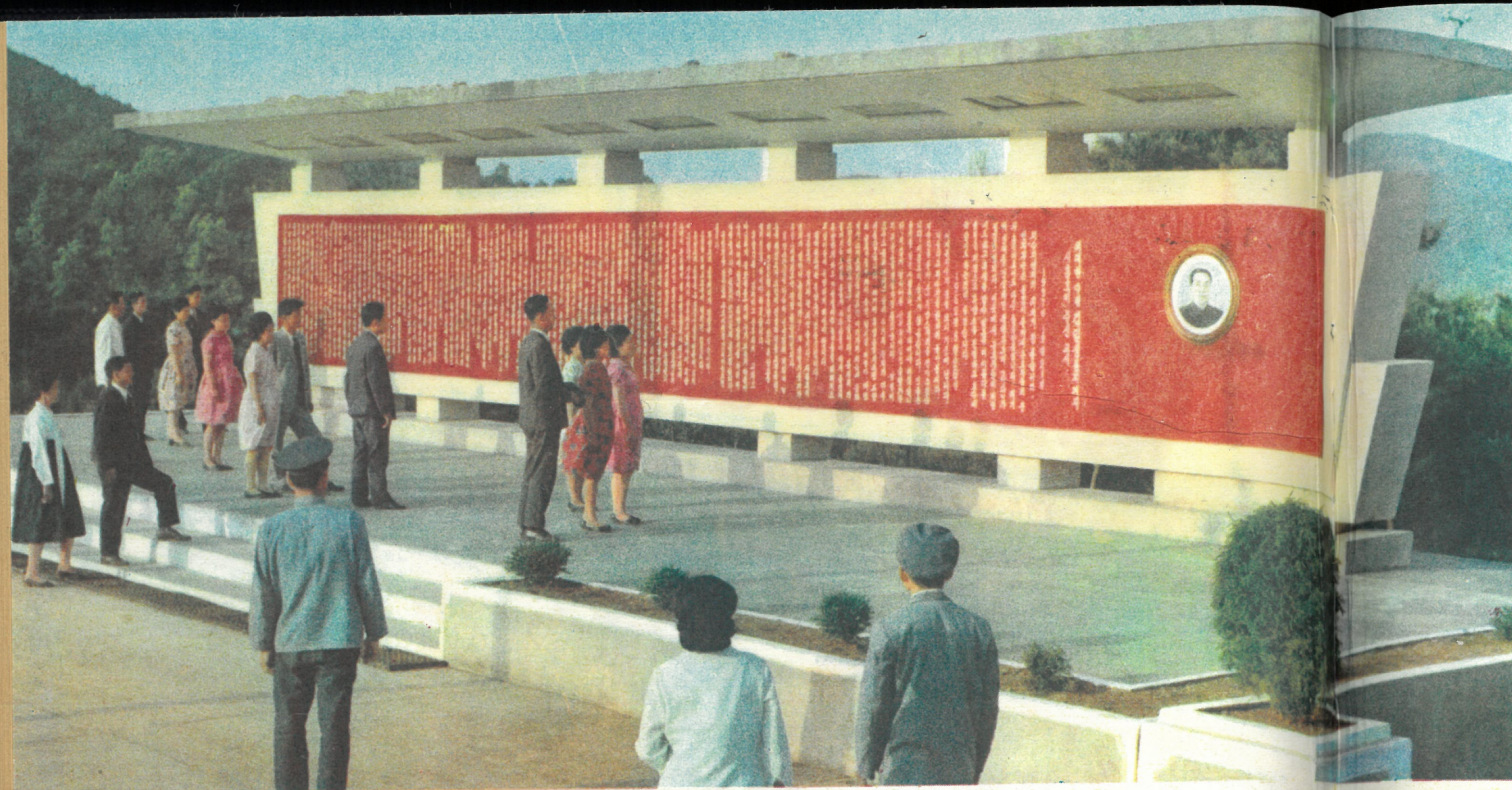
Lake Sohung, a reservoir 42 km round in sealess North Hwanghae Province, is called the "sea of North Hwanghae Province."

The lake is used not only for irrigation, power generation and fish breeding but for holidaying and sightseeing.

The Sohungho Rest Home accepts many working people from all domains of socialist

construction. Holiday-makers exchange their experience during their vacation and renew their resolution to work harder for the brighter future of their country.

Our socialist system established by the fatherly leader values man above everything else and makes all people translate their hopes into reality.



Holiday-makers studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on Lake Sohung



Youth from the seaside begin their holiday-ing with mountain climbing

Drawing a picture of beautiful nature



Experience is exchanged



Labour results of working people in different places excite holiday-makers



The tug of war, a national game

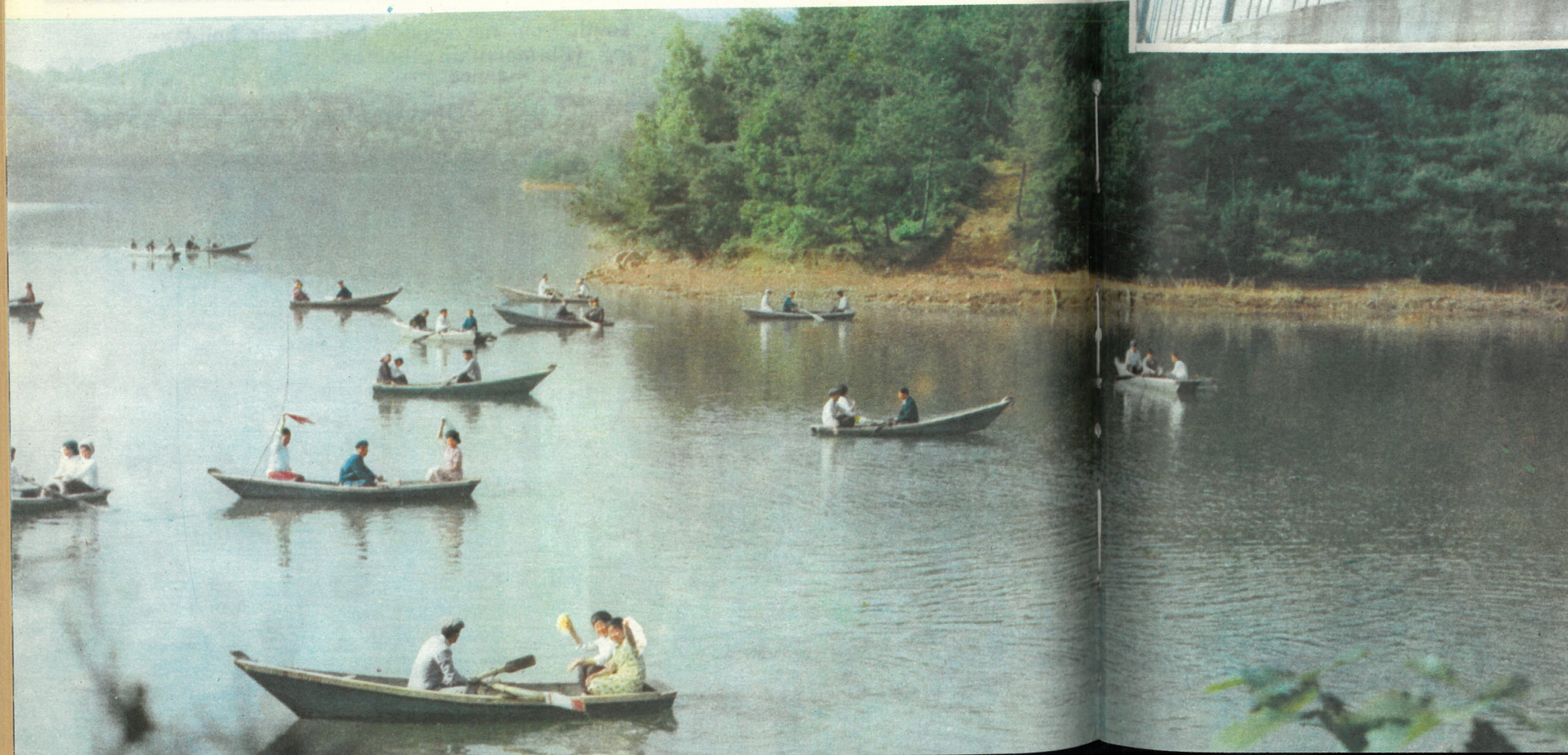




Geological prospectors like to angle



Holiday-makers full of happiness. The socialist land promises them a brighter future



Kanggye Grape Wine Factory

This factory in Kanggye, Chagang Province, was honoured with the titles of Chollima and the "20th Birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

It produces wines and other good drinks from grape abundant in the province—grape wine, pear wine, berry wine, champagne and

other fermented wines, such liquors as "In-pung," "Paekro," "Changsaengsul" and "Sam-cholli," and other drinks.

These products are exported in large quantities to many countries and their demand is increasing daily.

Vineyards, the raw material bases of the factory, yield a great abundance of grapes every year



All products are of top class





Experiment goes on to produce high-quality wines

Daily quotas have been overfulfilled



Story about "Song of General KIM IL SUNG"

In Korea, a new day breaks with the solemn radio melody of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" spreading through the dawn-ing sky.

With their hearts beating in tune with this song, our people who are enjoying a really happy life in the grateful socialist land greet another day calling them to creation and exploit.

This song is sung again and again at all times, in the happiest and most difficult moments as well.

It is a revolutionary hymn eulogizing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which our people sing with the boundless honour of having him as the sun of the nation.

Singing this song, the Korean people have traveled the glorious and brilliant path for over 30 years and Korea today shines bright with it. Whenever our people sing this im-mortal song, they feel a great honour and pride, recalling with emotion many a story related to its appearance in this world.

An Earnest Desire of the People

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean Communists led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a vic-torious conclusion, and thereby restored their national sovereignty usurped by the Japanese imperialists, achieved the coun-try's independence and opened up broad prospects for the building of a new so-ciety."

Freed from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korea was thrown into a whirl-pool of joy and emotion.

In the dark days of national suffering when the midday sun lost its lustre the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arose as the sun of the revolution, giving light and hope to the people, and led the arduous anti-Jap-anese revolutionary struggle of over 20 years to a victorious conclusion, liberated the country and returned home in triumph.

"Long live the great leader General Kim Il Sung!"

Having become the master of the country as a result of the successful democratic re-forms started with the agrarian reform, our people shouted and shouted cheers for their liberator at the top of their voices.

In the liberated land they told each other legendary stories about Comrade Kim Il Sung widespread from mouth to mouth since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle; called his august name to their hearts' content, eulogizing him warmly.

With no praise and cheers they could fully express their feelings towards their leader. Every day the Central Committee of the Party was deluged with letters containing such feelings.

"...No words, spoken or written, can fully describe our joy of having the great General in the liberated land and our thanks for his grace. It's a great pity that our ardent feeling can't be represented by merely giv-ing cheers until our voices get hoarse. There-fore, we earnestly hope you will give us a song singing of the great General Kim Il Sung."

Some of such letters contained songs with words and music written on pieces of silk with all heart.

A functionary who had been to South Pyongan Province with a propaganda squad called at the Central Committee of the Par-ty and said this in his report:

"Wherever we went people said that be-

The warm voice coming to the Central Committee of our Party from towns and villages, factories and farms all over the country expressed the passionate desire of the entire nation.

Having received from cadres reports on the earnest petitions submitted by the people, Comrade Kim Chaek, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was lost one day in deep thought, reproaching himself for being unable to realize their longing for the immortal revolutionary song.

Tell, You Nights in Forests Deep Where the Silence Reigns

To say nothing of professional writers and composers, young amateur writers and lovers of music, all fellow countrymen set out for the sacred work. Among them were Li Chan, a journalist in Hamhung, and a young worker called Kim Won Gyun.

Having heard that the respected and beloved leader had come to the Hamhung district for an on-the-spot guidance, Li Chan got excited with a burning desire to see him

Though they were neither poets nor composers, they did their best to carry out this honourable task. But every time the great leader noticed what was being done and strictly forbade them to do it.

Recalling those days, Comrade Kim Chaek resolved to have a revolutionary song of the great leader, reflecting the unanimous feelings of the people.

"The composition of the song about the great leader is a historic task to be done by us revolutionary fighters and by the Korean nation as well. Let's set out for the work, you comrades and I together, let us all work for this song which we anti-Japanese fighters tried to make since the dawn of our revolution. Let's make it the first song which our people present to the great leader, in the liberated fatherland, an immortal song they will sing from generation to generation!"

ruption, they were so overwhelmed with emotions that warm tears streamed down their faces.

Nobody knew
When you were coming, General
But everybody knew
That you arrived, General
You are our light that can never be
obscured,
You are our sun that can never be
concealed.

Though he had moved the hearts of the audience with his poem, Li Chan could not but feel heavy remorse for he had not fully expressed the feeling of our loyal people towards the great leader.

"I say, young man, there's no doubt that your poem is good. But can't you write a song eulogizing our leader for all the people to sing? Now the whole nation is eagerly expecting to have a song of the grateful general. I am sure you are the man who can realize our wish."

Since that night, Li Chan began to create the revolutionary song with his heart and soul.

Li Chan was called in by Comrade Kim Chaek. Sharing board and room with him for several days, Comrade Kim Chaek told him about the great historic significance of the song to be created and showed him how to write it, while encouraging him.

Later, Comrade Kim Chaek sent him an anthology containing the revolutionary songs composed by the great leader himself during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and songs sung vigorously by the anti-Japanese fighters in the sacred war fought for the liberation of the country.

While turning over the book containing more than one hundred revolutionary songs, Li Chan saw vividly in his mind the image of the great leader who fought bloody battles for the liberation of the country under the unfading banner of Juche.

Bright traces of blood on the crags of
Changbaek still gleam,
Still the Amnok carries along signs of
blood in its stream.
Still do those hallowed traces shine
resplendently
Over Korea ever flourishing and free.
So dear to all our hearts is our
general's glorious name,
Our own beloved Kim Il Sung of
undying fame.

Tell, blizzards that rage in the wild
 Manchurian plains,
Tell, you nights in forests deep where
 the silence reigns,
Who is the partisan whose deeds are
 unsurpassed,
Who is the patriot whose fame shall
 ever last?
So dear to all our hearts is our
 general's glorious name,
Our own beloved Kim Il Sung of
 undying fame,

He severed the chains of the masses,
brought them liberty,
The sun of Korea today, democratic
and free.
For the Twenty Points united we stand
fast,
Over our fair homeland spring has come
at last!

*So dear to all our hearts is our
 general's glorious name,
Our own beloved Kim Il Sung of
 undying fame,*

Lasting Song of Loyalty

There was a young worker called Kim Won Gyun. He was one of music lovers who happened to see this poem which Li Chan had created devoting all his energies under the assistance of Comrade Kim Chaek. Kim Won Gyun was caught in irresistible emotions following the liberation of the country.

He, too, had a strong urge to make melodies expressing the reverence and gratitude of our people to the respected and beloved leader who had liberated the country.

That's why, when he received Li Chan's poem and was told of the story associated with its creation, he was delighted as if he had found wings to fly in the sky. It was because he became able to find in this poem the clue of melody which he had been groping for. However, he found it quite a task to compose this immortal song.

But his passionate loyalty to the great leader did not allow him to stop his tireless thinking even for a moment.

He moved on in search of melodies, writing a hundred times for a proper note and polishing a thousand times for a good bar.

At that time even a piano was not allotted to this unknown composer. The just liberated fatherland could not afford to give him a piano.

But, he was burning with lofty consciousness and responsibility to represent the feelings of the people and the age. It's not only at a desk or on a key-board that a composer can make his fervent feelings materialized.

He wrote down notes on music papers with a guitar in his hand. Whenever any good idea did not come up in his mind he went out and matured his musical idea, strolling along the foot of Moran Hill, where the great leader made his historic speech on triumphant return home before the people, or he went to factories and farms where people struggled fruitfully to build a new life to find his melody.

By the time he completed the poem, the red sun rose above the eastern horizon, shedding its bright rays.

Thus was born a song with great words and beautiful music. At last the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was completed late in June 1946. It was a song to be sung by our people at present and in future alike, a song so eagerly awaited by the whole nation.

The immortal revolutionary hymn "Song of General Kim Il Sung" gripped the hearts of the whole nation and instantly spread all over the country.

It was several days after an audition was held for this song. The great leader looked out of the window of his office at a column of students marching, singing vigorously the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

After gazing at the students a while, he reproached a functionary by his side in a severe tone why they had issued that song in disregard of his advice. Then he spoke to him seriously: "The song makes me feel heavy responsibility for the country and the people. I must do my best to meet their expectation."

He was doing his best for the country and the people and yet he felt greater responsibility when he listened to a song dedicated to him by the people. "What a great leader he is!" I thought.

We enjoying the brilliant guidance of the great fatherly leader are the happiest people in the world.

More than 30 years have passed since the appearance of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung." Singing this song, our people have built on this land a new Korea over which Chollima is flying high, a powerful socialist industrial state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive. Even today, singing this song, our people are marching ahead vigorously along the road of Juche cleared by the great leader with eternally unchanged loyalty to him.

Kim Chang Un

The Immortal Juche Idea Is a Guide of Our Life and Weapon of the Struggle

Abdulkadir Mohamed Abdi, Head of Kim Il Sung Library in Mogadishu, Somali Democratic Republic

The Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world mark the most memorable auspicious day April 15 of this year which is the 67th birthday of the respected and beloved President Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and peerless hero.

He was born on April 15, 1912 and grew up into a genius thinker and theoretician at Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people and the historical place of the revolution where rose the sun of the nation.

The life of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is bright with a glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary activities, a history of warm love for and devoted services to the country and the people and a history of worthwhile struggle for the victory of the cause of national and class liberation and socialism.

He started the revolution in his early years and decided to end the long history of darkness and to gain freedom and liberation of the people and enabled the Korean people to enjoy glory, happiness and prosperity by illuminating the way of the revolution with the great Juche idea, the only correct guiding idea of our age.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary guiding idea including fundamental principles of revolution and offering the basic stand and the original way of soundly solving all issues which may emerge in the struggle of revolution and construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The Juche-oriented world outlook is a most revolutionary and scientific line which gives people an absolutely correct view of nature and society and a powerful weapon to know the world and remake it, clarifies laws of social development and inspires the working people to a vigorous struggle for an independent and

creative life.

The Juche idea clarifies the scientific methods of guidance. It asks the working masses to take an attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction and maintain independent and creative stands in them.

With the creation of the Juche idea, mankind had an immortal revolutionary doctrine, a potent ideological and theoretical weapon guaranteeing the success in the cause of national, class and human liberation.

An increasing number of people learning the Juche idea, we have got here in our country (Somalia) Kim Il Sung Library which is one of the most significant libraries in Mogadishu, and takes lion's share in promoting the political awareness of the Somali youths, showing them the shining successes achieved in the struggle for socialism, and in further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of the two countries: Somalia and Korea.

The library which is the first of its kind in Africa and named after the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives an opportunity of studying Kimilsungism to the Somali people who badly wanted to study the long bitter struggle against imperialism which the beloved President led to victory.

The readers increase daily and they study the exploits and valuable works done by the leader for the Korean and world revolutions and they thank the great leader for his creation of the immortal Juche idea which they call "Kimilsungism" and refer to as the guide of their life and weapon of their struggle.

Taking this opportunity, I would like, in the name of the workers and readers of the library, to affirm that the library will continue to vigorously fulfil its duty of spreading the Juche idea through the books and films stored in the library.

The readers also express their understanding of, sympathy and support for and encouragement to the righteous cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, especially the latest Statement of January 23 issued by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Statement which contains concrete proposals to promote and accelerate

Rich Harvest of Sea Tangle



Sea tangle is a perennial brown alga.

The genus *Laminaria* to which sea tangle belongs ranges in the northwest Pacific and the northwest Atlantic, over 10 species in all. In our country 9 species of it range all along the east coast, and their range has been extended also to the west coast since their cultivation started in the waters off the Ongjin peninsula.

Sea tangle offers a good food and raw material of weaving starch and medicine. Sun-dried sea tangle is a good cure of hardening arteries, colitis, nephritis and other diseases. And its medical application is widening of late.

The chemical composition of sea tangle varies somewhat according to species, harvesting time and place, and ours is known as the best sea tangle in the world.

Our choice sea tangle contains 23.4-24.4 per cent of mannite, 17-22.5 per cent of alginic acid, 0.6-1.3 per cent of laminarin, 0.3 per cent of iodine, 6.1-9.1 per cent of algoid fibre, 8.9-10.2 per cent of crude protein, 0.8-1.3 per cent of oil and 22.8-29 per cent of inorganic matters.

the independent and peaceful reunification in this prevailing situation, and wish the Korean people greater success in their endeavours to consolidate national independence and defend the dignity of the Korean people.

In conclusion, availing myself of this opportunity, I am honoured to pay my due, high respect to Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, who has dedicated his all to the struggle for freedom and happiness of his people and to the Korean and world

Sea tangle grows one or two metres long every year. Some cultivated sea tangles grow six to seven metres long and forty to fifty centimetres wide in two years. Extraordinarily big ones attain over ten metres in length.

Sea tangle forms the zoosporangium on the frond surface. In ten days or so, flagellated zoospores come out of it, drift around briskly in the water and then perch on something like rock or stone. The sea tangle culture is carried out by taking advantage of this habit of zoospores, that is, by furnishing them with something to attach to.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The...important issue in developing the fishing industry is to intensify fresh-water breeding and shallow-sea culture. You must grow tangle, undaria pinnatifida, sea cucumber, trepang, etc., in the shallow sea, and plenty of carp, crucian carp, rainbow trout and other fish in fresh water."

Upholding the great leader's teaching, tangle culture is widely carried out in our country today and its harvest is ever increasing through uninterrupted technical improvement.

revolutions, for more than half a century since he embarked upon the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years. I wish him to enjoy a long life and good health for the final victory of the world revolution as well as the Korean revolution.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung—the great leader of the Korean people!

Long live the great immortal Juche idea!

Long live the revolutionary cause of the Korean people!

Tangle culture is conducted with both autumn seedling and summer seedling, turning our oceanographic conditions to good account.

The culture by means of autumn seedling comprises such processes as selection of seed tangle, collection of seed, transplanting, raising and harvesting.

Seed tangle must have big and smooth frondage, tough stalk and root darkish brown in colour, and conspicuous zoosporangium on the frond surface. To get well-ripened seed, the growth of seed tangle is artificially stimulated by adjusting water depth, preventing the assimilated materials from moving to the growing point, or by treating the tangle with ethylene vapor. The seed is gathered in October, when the water temperature is about 20° C, provided that the seed is ripe enough and well-conditioned for the gathering.

The gathered seed must be germinated well with a view to getting healthy seedlings and transplanting them in proper time. To that end, water temperature must be always kept moderate and much heed be paid to the influences of light and nutritive salts. Seedling is transplanted between November and December. In recent years, the direct sowing is introduced in order to increase productivity without troublesome transplanting.

The growth of sea tangle slackens as the water temperature rises to the level of 13° to 15° C. For this reason, the tangle harvest starts at the close of May and ends within June in our country.

The culture by means of summer seedling is practiced through both the summer seedbed raising and the direct sowing in the sea.

The growing process on the summer seedbed is almost the same as the autumn seedling's, except that in the former more heed is paid to proper adjustment of water temperature and light in conformity with the physiological peculiarities of sea tangle at the initial stage of its growth.

To increase the tangle harvest, special attention is paid to growing summer seedlings today.

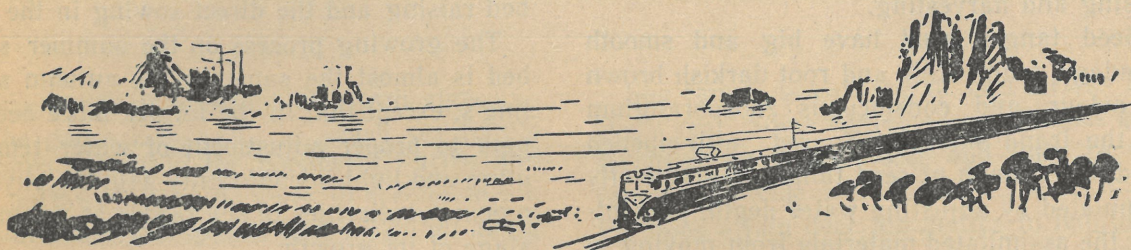
Special attention is paid to preventing blights by providing favourable conditions for growth of sea tangle in cultivation fields with regard to water temperature, light, nutritive salts, etc.

Now our tangle culture is continuously expanding its fields to wider eligible water areas and its methods become more scientific. We harvest now twice more and better tangle than before.

Before long our tangle yield will exceed the present level several times.



Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (4)



Paradise for People

We took a train again at Orang. We passed Kim Chaek, a big fishing port city on the east coast, and the Tanchon district, a treasure house of nonferrous minerals, and arrived at Riwon.

Riwon County is a historic place associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and a staunch Communist. According to the line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for national liberation he led into there a small armed group of the Korean Revolutionary Army in mid-August 1930 and operated there for half a month.

It is also noted for its scenic beauty and inshore fisheries.

Seaside Vacation Resort

We met Vice-Chairman Kim Yun Hwa of the County Administration Committee waiting for us at the front gate of the committee office building. He hails from this county.

He knew why we came and asked us to ride in his car and talk with him while enjoying beautiful scenery around, saying he was also going to Namsongjong.

Our car glided slowly along the streets of the county seat.

"Formerly this place was called Kunson, because it was so beautiful that fairies are said to have come down in groups from the heaven," started he and continued:

...Kunson is not the only pride of Riwon. This county has many scenic wonders such as Haksadae where scholars gathered in old times, the sandy beach red with wild roses in summer, Namsongjong kept well as a forest reserve, Chokbyok rock and so on.

In the past Japs set up merrymaking establishments and spread with landlords and capitalists. But the local inhabitants could not use properly such beauty spots in their interest.

Only after the country's liberation they became pleasure resorts for the people.

Late in September 1947, on his way back from his on-the-spot guidance tour of North Hamgyong Province the respected and beloved leader got off the train at the Kiam station for a short rest. He praised the natural beauty of the place with the sea in front and high mountains at the back and queer-shaped rocks, and earnestly instructed to turn the place into a good recreation centre for the working people by building cosy rest homes and arranging the beach for bathing.

According to his instructions, modern rest homes appeared for the working people at Songdan, Haksadae and Sonbun and the

county became known as a seaside vacation resort with many rest homes....

While we were talking our car reached the mouth of a big pine wood past the bridge over the Namdaechon stream and the Songjong village.

Pines were so close together that they entirely shut out the sunlight.

"This is Namsongjong. This pinewood is of great value not only for breaking the force of wind but also for fishing and for scenic beauty..." said the vice-chairman and went on:

"In the last stage of the Pacific War the Japs cut down at random many big trees for war purpose and during the Fatherland Liberation War the US imperialist aggressors ravaged the wood by brutally bombing. But now it is its former self."

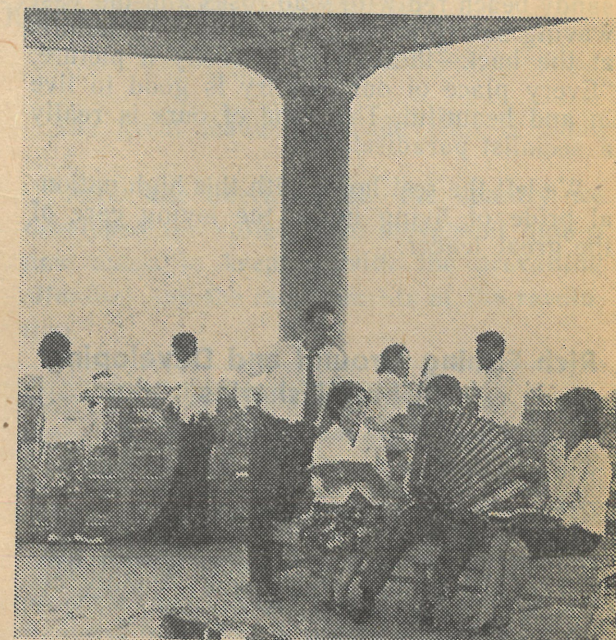
We bade farewell to him in the wood. The Songdan rest home was inviting us.

We walked for a while toward the palatial building of the rest home towering above the pines and saw holiday-makers playing merrily in an open space. Coal miners, locomotive

drivers, car operators, fishermen....several hundred holiday-makers were having a jolly time as if they were all old friends.

We met the director of the rest home at his office room. He took out a thick book from the bookshelf and said:

"Though our country's economic situation was very difficult after the war, the fatherly



At the Songdan Rest Home



leader saw that a big rest home was built here for our working people...."

According to him, over 115,000 working people spent their holidays in his rest home at state expense since it was established in 1956.

We ascended the lookout of the rest home with him. The wide stretch of pine wood, the sandy beach red with wild roses and the vast waving sea in front and wall-like mountains at the back—these were perfectly a picture. "Every place of our country is good to live in and beautiful. This land of ours is really a socialist paradise!..."

We left the rest home with this high national pride of living under the loving care of the great leader.

Rich Fishing Ground and Developing Inshore Fisheries

The following morning we went to the County Council of Fishermen's Cooperatives. We wanted to know about the inshore fisheries of the county which have rapidly developed in recent years.

The chief director Kim Taek Hung of the council rose from his chair and said, pointing to the sea map on the wall: "Our county has very favourable conditions for developing inshore fisheries...." According to him, the sea off Riwon teems with sedentary fishes and migratory fishes which come according to the season.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With pelagic fisheries alone we cannot meet fully the demand of people for fish. We must work energetically to catch more fish by laying set-nets and doing angling in the coastal waters and applying various other methods of fishing."

According to the chief director there are 10 fishermen's cooperatives and 16 fishery workteams of cooperative farms in the county.

The great leader guided on the spot the conference of the fishery workers in the east

coastal region in June 1968 and visited Riwon. He studied inshore fisheries in the county and instructed to develop seaculture in a big way along with the fisheries.

His instruction brought about radical change in the development of the county's seaculture.

State-run fishery stations and fishermen's cooperatives actively developed culture of tangle and *miyok* seaweed. Every cooperative organized its own seaculture workteam and youth took the lead in the undertaking.

Starting from scratch, they met with many difficulties at the beginning. But in the course of work they gained experiences and their technical level rose, and harvest, negligible at first, increased gradually. Today the number of cultivating ropes is 16 to 20 times that at inception and the per-cultivating rope harvest is 7 times.

The chief director said that by doing fishing all the year round by various methods they increased their fish catch 7.4 times in the past ten years.

A new fisheries guidance system established by the great leader last year, he stressed, enables them to guide the fishermen's cooperatives in a planned and rational way by industrial method, improve especially technical guidance and service work and thus radically increase fish catch.

That afternoon we visited the Ssangam Fishermen's Cooperative some 6 km off the county seat. The fishing village near a small port consisted of some 100 households.

At the pier fish was unloaded from boats which had just came back from the sea, and the sandy beach was covered all over with *miyok* seaweed and tangle.

We met the chairman of the cooperative management board who had just returned from fishing. He said that the cooperative has 320 *chongbo* of fishing ground and 100 *chongbo* of tangle farm and 5.5 *chongbo* of *miyok* seaweed farm and 5.5 *chongbo* of sea urchin, sea cucumber and sea-ear beds, from which they reap a rich harvest of sea food every year. They also do spear fishing to catch tasty fish and a fisherman catches 3 tons of such fish a year, he added.

He boasted that many fishermen fish for

(Continued on Page 84)

This Is How We Did

United Front Movement in Our Country in the Stage of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Feudal Democratic Revolution

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the united front movement from the first days of his revolutionary struggle, worked out the correct line of the united front in each stage and period of the revolution, and wisely organized and led the struggle for its implementation. As a result, our people could carry out successfully the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution after liberation on a firm mass basis.

During the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he put forward the line of forming an anti-Japanese national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and embracing all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the Korean people and brilliantly put it into reality in the revolutionary struggle: he founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in our country, on May 5, 1936. The ARF enabled the anti-Japanese national united front movement to develop vigorously throughout the country. In the course, precious achievements and rich experience were gained in the work of the united front, which became the brilliant tradition of the united front movement.

This precious tradition established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was splendidly inherited and developed after liberation under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After the liberation of the country we developed the united front movement onto a new stage in keeping with the prevailing situation and the requirements of the revolution."

The precious achievement and experience attained in the united front movement during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were an important guarantee of success in building a new democratic Korea after liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed an original line of democratic national united front, a line of enlisting all the patriotic democratic forces in building a new democratic Korea, and wisely guided the struggle to execute it and thus built up the powerful revolutionary forces in a short time.

In the course of leading the democratic national united front movement to brilliant victory immediately after liberation, he achieved the immortal feat of binding together all the patriotic democratic forces into a powerful revolutionary force under the banner of democracy and gained rich experience.

What is most important in the experience gained in the democratic national united front movement was that he laid down correctly the character of the movement in accord with the obtaining situation, the requirements of the revolution and the preparedness of the people of all strata so as to rally the broad masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The national united front we are now about to form aims to wipe out the survivals of Japanese imperialism and feudalism and make our country fully sovereign and independent. It, therefore, is a legal and open one.

Ours is a democratic united front by nature."

Our chief revolutionary task immediately after liberation was to do away with survivals of Japanese imperialism and feudalism and build a new democratic society, and US imperialism occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. Hence, our revolution assumed the character of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. Accordingly, the character of the democratic national united front was defined in accord with that of the revolution, that is, it was defined as a democratic national united front to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

As a united front in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the democratic national united front must be a united front to carry out democratic reforms and build a democratic independent sovereign state. Only such a united front would make it possible to set up a Democratic People's Republic and turn the northern half of the country into a mighty democratic base for the nationwide victory of our revolution.

The socio-class base of the revolution was very broad as our country was under the worst colonial fascist rule of the Japanese imperialists in the past. Except for a tiny handful of reactionary forces—the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, people of all classes and strata opposed imperialism and colonialism and desired the democratic development of the country. Therefore, the democratic national united front, whose mission was to unite the broad masses as a political force and enlist them in the

revolution, was very important in the formation of forces in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed the internal and external situation and correctly defined the character of the democratic national united front in conformity with that of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

By defining correctly its character, mission and aim, he closely welded into the democratic national united front the working class, the peasantry and people of all other strata interested in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Another important thing in the experience gained in the united front movement at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was that when the working class party is in power it is very important in frustrating the reactionary forces' moves for splitting the masses and rapidly developing the united front movement for the party to form single mass organizations according to classes or strata and help the friendly parties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to unite the masses we must first do well the work to organize them. We must create many mass organizations to unite workers, peasants, youth, women, and men of culture into their own organizations."

After the liberation, the situation in our country was decisively favourable for the revolution. With the liberation the colonial ruling system of Japanese imperialism fell asunder. Broad sections of people, who were freed from the colonial yoke and regained freedom and independence, turned out to build a new democratic Korea. Their patriotic zeal was volcanic.

As our Party was in power and free political activities were allowed all classes and strata worked to have their own political organizations. It was very important to lead

their activities along the democratic line to meet the requirement of our Party's political line. Only when the new-emerging mass organizations were led to hoist the banner of democracy would it be possible to create a democratic national united front in the form of a united front of democratic political organizations at the earliest possible date without any deviation and successfully frustrate the moves of the US imperialists, the main force of the world reactionaries present in south Korea, to split and destroy the revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed single mass organizations according to trades and strata and united broad sections of masses into them.

He also helped the friendly political parties—middle-of-the-road political parties—to uphold the banner of democracy.

To do so was very important in view of the situation at the time.

Our Party's assistance to such political parties did not mean meddling in their internal affairs. While steadily strengthening itself, our Party led its members to set example and exert a political influence upon them through the leading role so that they could participate in the building of a new country and helped them politically to adopt a democratic platform.

Our Party kept close contacts with members of the friendly parties including the petty bourgeoisie, their main component, particularly with the rank and file, and politically educated them to follow our Party members' example, behaved modestly and steadily strengthened cooperation and unity with them.

Thus the crafty scheme of the enemy to draw the middle-of-the-road forces to their side was baffled completely, and the friendly parties upheld the banner of democracy. Consequently, adequate conditions were provided for winning over the broad middle-of-the-road forces including the petty bourgeoisie to the side of the revolution.

Along with the democratic parties, mass organizations were formed according to trades and social strata, embracing people of all walks in life and came out in the struggle to build a democratic independent sovereign state.

The appearance of the political parties and social organizations under the banner of democracy further strengthened the worker-peasant alliance and the unity and solidarity with all segments of people, especially with the rank and file of the friendly parties and the broad patriotic democratic forces rallied more closely around the great leader.

As you have seen above, by enhancing its leading role our Party could effectively help the friendly parties, form single mass organizations for all classes and strata and further strengthen the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary forces.

Yet another important thing in the historical experience gained in the democratic national united front movement in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was that the united front movement can be successful only when it is closely combined with the practical struggle for building a new society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The National Democratic United Front of North Korea, which unites all the patriotic democratic forces, was formed and grew in the course of actual struggle to carry out the democratic tasks."

The popular masses awaken fast, know things and get organized in the course of actual struggle. The democratic national united front movement must therefore be closely combined with the actual struggle to fulfil the democratic tasks.

The revolutionary situation in our country immediately after liberation urgently required us not to wait for the appearance of the united front but unite the broad masses at an early date to enlist them in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. It meant

that the formation, consolidation and development of the united front should be closely combined with the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the struggle for national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of closely combining the united front movement with the revolutionary practice and wisely guided the struggle for its implementation.

The democratic national united front was the basis of the people's power and it strove to carry out the agrarian reform, the nationalization of industries and other tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in political, economic and cultural spheres and bring about national reunification, upholding the policy of the people's power.

In the course of such actual struggle, the strategic and tactical principles to be observed in the united front movement were applied with brilliance and the functions and role of the united front increased greatly.

Through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the role of the working class, leading class of the revolution, rose and the cooperation and solidarity among the political parties and social organizations further strengthened.

The social, material and cultural interests of the people of all strata were met in the course of carrying out the difficult and complex tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

This brought about their rapid political awakening and put the united front on the basis of the new socio-economic relations.

Still another important thing in the experience gained in the democratic national united front movement was that the united front had a standing body of its own.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Needless to say, during the period, we did a lot of work with success, relying on the democratic united front of all political

parties and social organizations. But we cannot rest content with this. We must cooperate more closely and unite like a family and knot together all the Korean people under the banner of the Democratic National United Front to establish a new democratic Korea. This is the very way to establish the provisional government of united democratic Korea at an early date and the surest guarantee of Korea's complete independence and sovereignty and democratic development.

This is why we have gathered here today to inaugurate the Committee of the Democratic National United Front."

With the formation of its standing body the Democratic National United Front had its own well-regulated centralized organizational system from centre down to province, city and county and our Party's unified leadership over the united front movement and coordinated action were ensured.

In July 1946 the Committee of the Democratic National United Front was established and a well-coordinated struggle was waged to smash the scheme of the US imperialists and their lackeys by united strength.

With the appearance of committees of the united front from centre to provinces, cities, and counties all political parties and social organizations were closely linked up and concerted actions taken, further strengthening the united front.

Like this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originally solved, from the steadfast Juche position, the problem of the united front raised as one of the most difficult problems before our Party after liberation, and most successfully settled the problem of the formation of the revolutionary forces and gained new priceless experiences in the united front movement.

This united front movement in our country immediately after liberation developed into the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland movement embracing all patriotic democratic forces in north and south Korea, demonstrating its great vitality.



There are many wards like this in the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital

Pyongyang Medical College Hospital

The Pyongyang Medical College Hospital is one of many modern hospitals in our country.

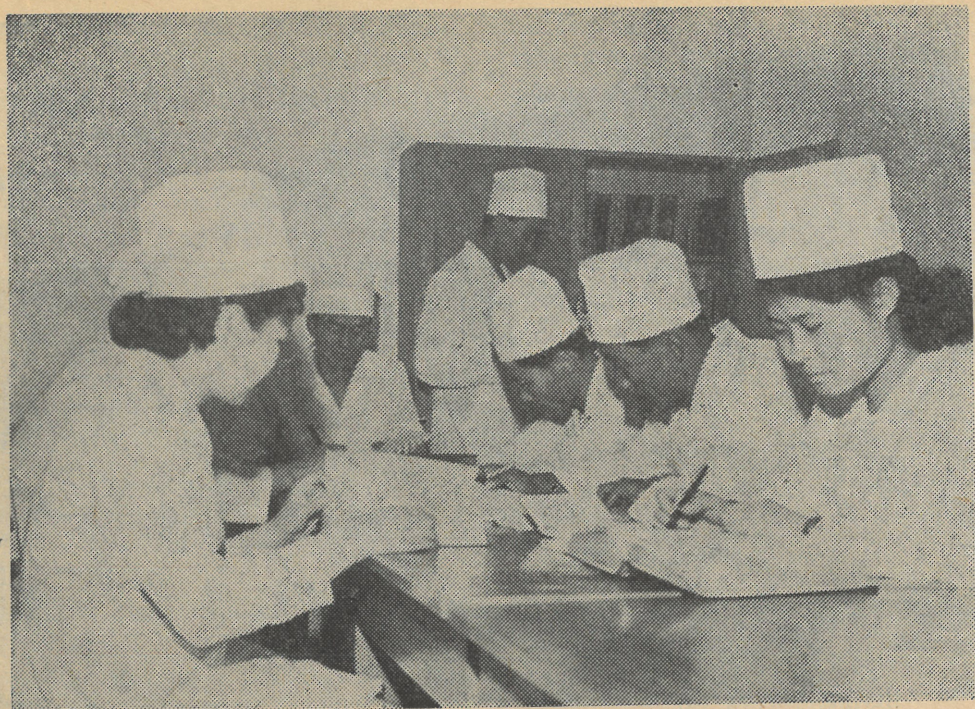
It has departments for outpatients, wards for every department and various departments for experiment, function diagnosis, physical

treatment, isotope, resuscitation, etc. Besides, there are sections in charge of supply service for the inpatients.

Its apparatuses and equipment are modern. The function diagnosis department, for instance, is provided with electroencephalograph, cardi-

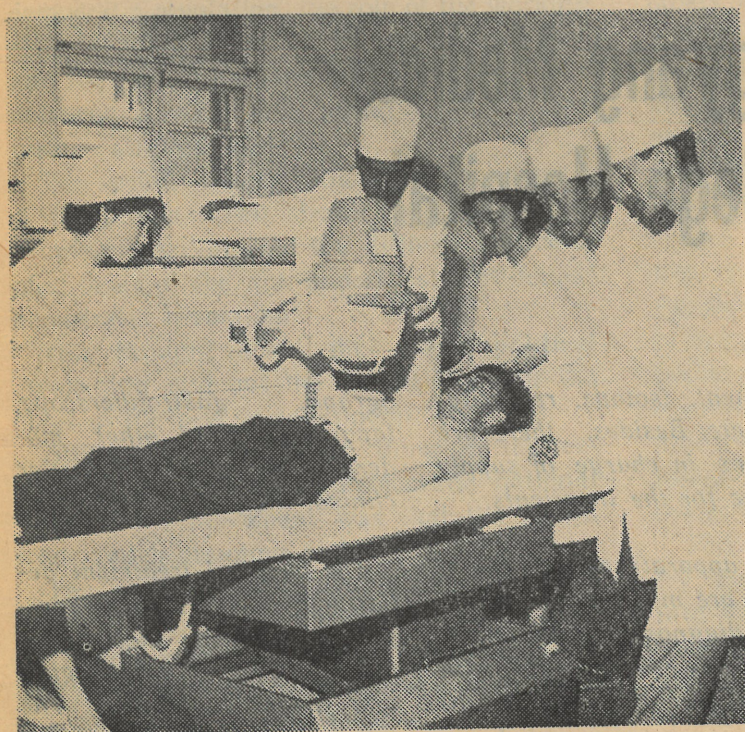
ograph, gastrofiberscope, laparoscope and other modern appliances for better clinical diagnosis.

The physical treatment department boasts of super-sonic treatment, electrotherapeutic, electric massaging and other appliances. The



Hard-studying medical workers of the resuscitation department

College students handling modern medical appliances



isotope and other departments have also modern diagnosis and treatment appliances.

It is due to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital has turned into such a modern medical-service centre.

Before liberation there was a "charity hospital" run by the Japs. It was a camouflage for their vicious colonial rule.



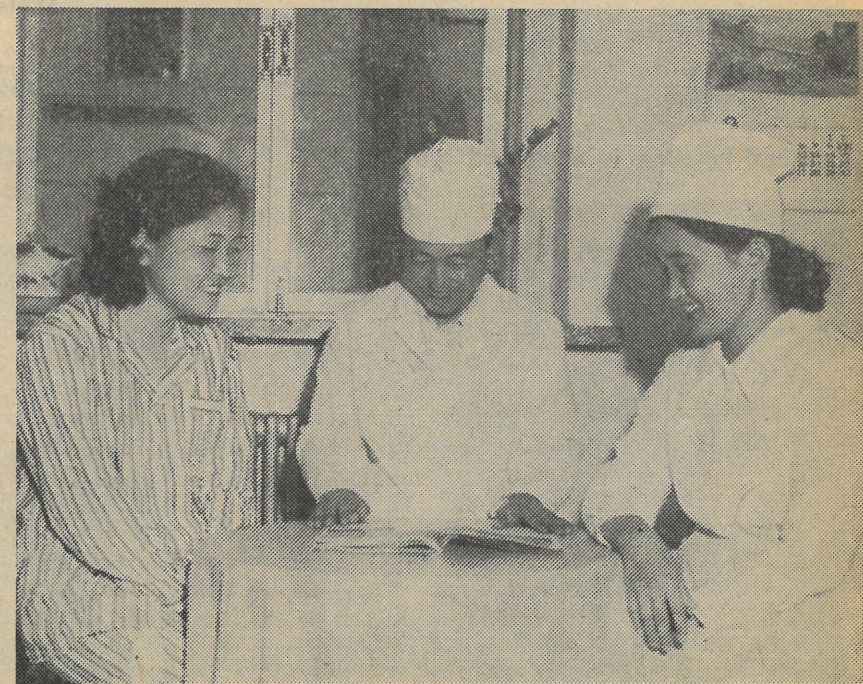
Chief Han Won Mo of the experimental diagnosis department of the medical college writing a textbook

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our system, nothing is more precious than the people. We should develop our public health services to protect the lives of the people and further promote the health of the working people."

True to the great leader's teaching, the workers of the hospital devote themselves to the treatment and prevention of diseases with a high sense of responsibility as

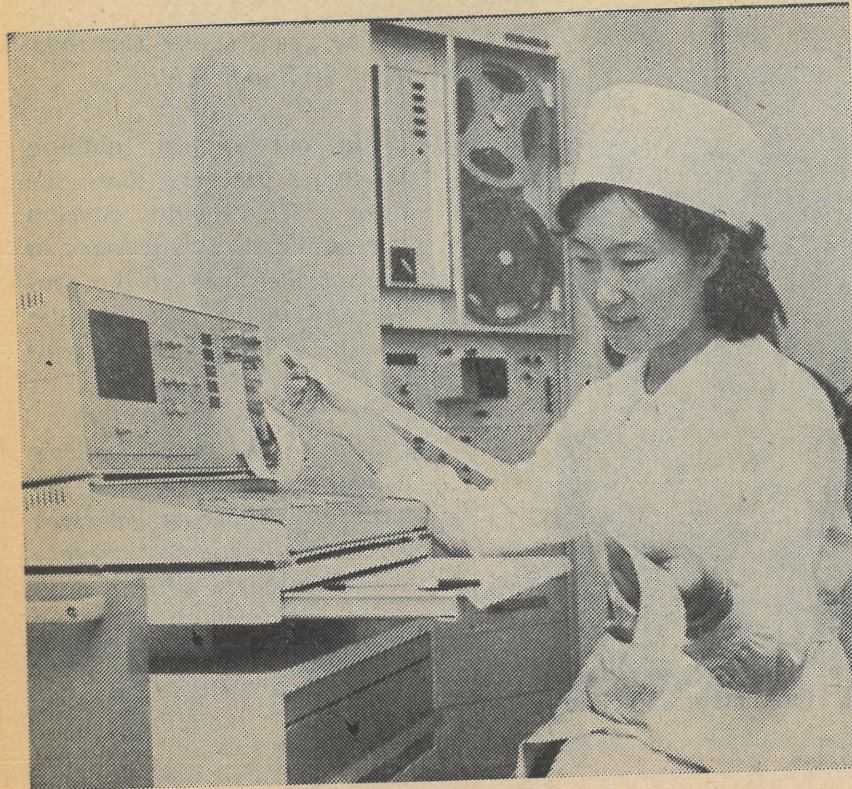
Patients quickly restore their health and the hospital is full of joy



After liberation the great leader set forth a revolutionary public health policy and cared to set up the North Korean Central Hospital to play the leading role in treatment and prevention of diseases.

Later the hospital became the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital to give clinical education to the students.

Today this hospital plays a big role in medical service and helps to train many medical workers every year as a clinical practice centre.



Serious cases' pulse and breath have become normal

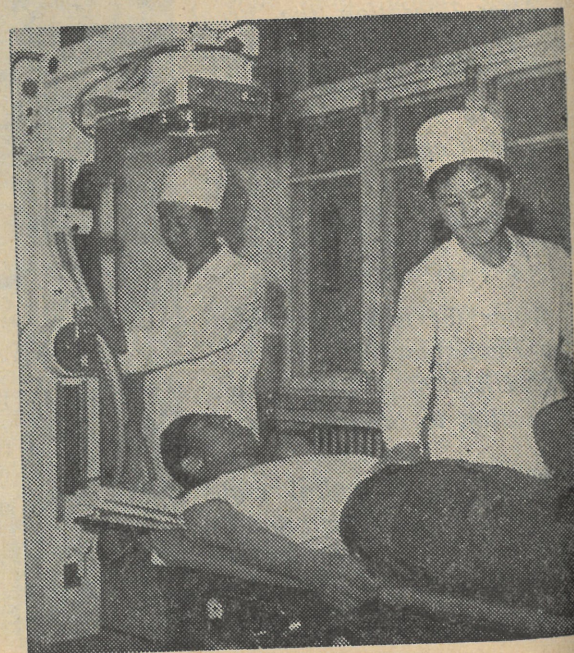
protectors of the working people's lives.

They energetically conduct hygienic propaganda among the people and regularly make comprehensive medical examinations of all population to prevent and cure diseases promptly according to the Party's prophylactic medical policy.

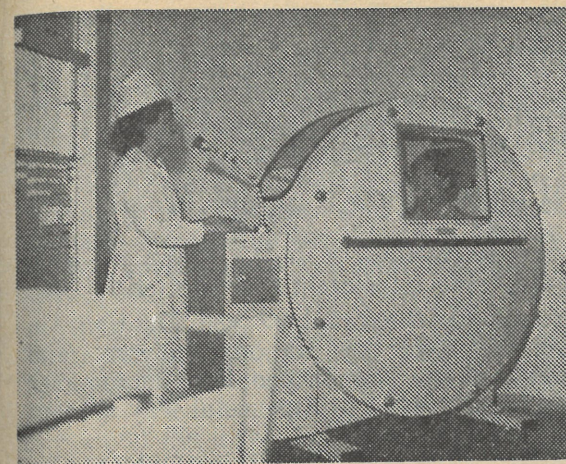
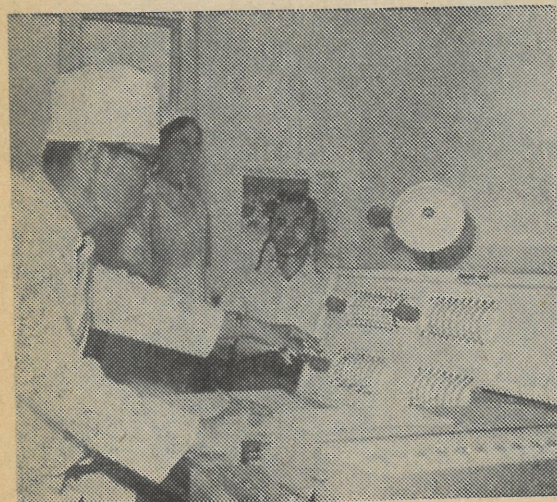
Bearing deep in mind the great leader's teaching that the most important thing to the medical workers is infinite love for people and devoted service to the patients, they render devoted service to patients.

Many diseases which have been considered as incurable by modern medical science are cured in the hospital.

Skeleton radiographing



Cerebral function is examined quickly



Respiratory-function examination

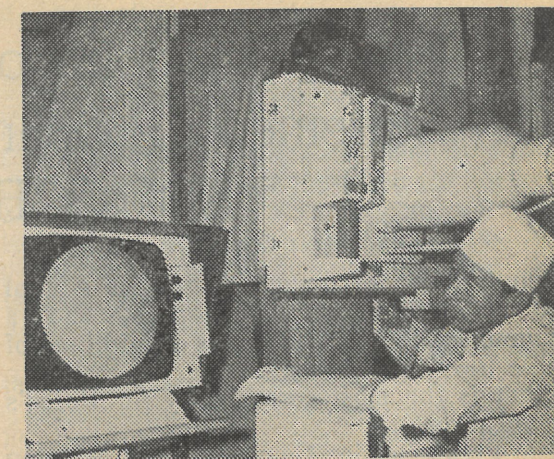
The hospital introduces the latest achievements of modern medicine in clinical treatment in good time.

The cardio-surgical department does cardiotomy very well through artificial circulation of blood.

The abdomen surgical department conducts successfully the surgical operation on hepatitis patients of abdominal dropsy and makes prognosis very good.

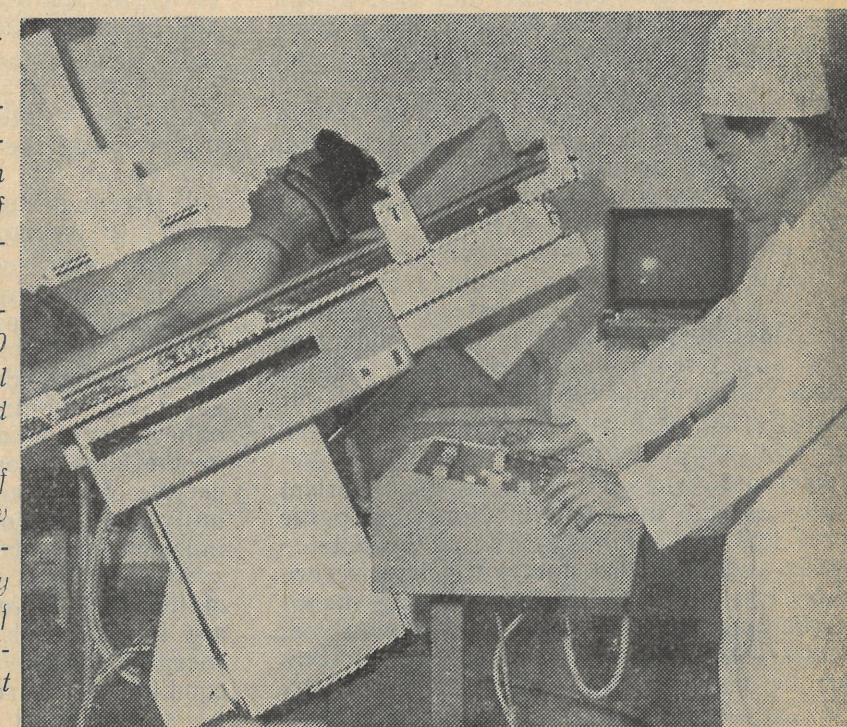
Last year alone, the hospital introduced more than 180 new methods in clinical treatment and achieved good results.

As seen above, the staff of the hospital are making new achievements in their strivings to make people fully enjoy the grateful benefit of universal free medical service established by the great leader.



Chest X-raying

Reflective photographing



Three Principles of North-South Joint Statement: Fundamental Principles of Korea's Reunification

Reunification of divided Korea is a vital problem of the entire Korean people and a unanimous desire of hundreds of millions of people the world over.

What is the most correct way for Korea's reunification?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The solution of the problem of Korea's reunification should be based on the three principles of the North-South Joint Statement, because these principles fully accord with the national interests and will of the Korean people and the desire of the peoples of the world demanding independence and peace.

Among the three principles, the principle of independence is cardinal in the solution of the Korean reunification problem.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal issue of our nation to establish national sovereignty throughout the country.

Therefore, this problem should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any dependence on outside forces and free from any foreign interference. No outside forces can meddle in the solution of our reunification problem that belongs to the self-determination of the nation.

As confirmed by irrefutable historical evidences, the division of Korea into the north and the south was caused by outside forces and it is also due to the interference by foreign forces and their aggressive manoeuvres that Korea has not yet been reunified. Hence, the Korean reunification question can be correctly and smoothly solved by our people themselves, the masters, only

when outside interference is rejected.

To achieve the country's reunification in conformity with the national desire and interests of the Korean people, it is required to solve the matter in a peaceful way without recourse to arms.

There is no ground at all that our homogeneous nation which had harmoniously lived in the same land, creating one culture, with a long history of 5,000 years, should resort to arms only to be set at loggerheads in terminating the temporary partition by foreign forces and reuniting into one.

The entire Korean people ardently hope for the peaceful reunification of the country. When an end is put to the interference of foreign aggressive forces, the prime mover in inciting national division and antagonism, the country's peaceful reunification will easily be realized in keeping with the will and desire of the entire Korean people.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the north and the south should attain great national unity, transcending the differences in idea, ideal and system.

Different ideas and social systems exist in reality in the north and south of Korea.

Under these circumstances, if one side insists on one's own idea and system or tries to force them on the other side, it is absolutely impossible to expect peaceful reunification. Therefore, the north and the south can solve the country's reunification problem only when they achieve great national unity on the basis of one idea, national idea, irrespective of idea and system. Really, the great unity of the nation is the basic guarantee for independent and peaceful reunification.

As mentioned above, the three principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement are fundamental principles of Korea's reunification which are inexorable under all conditions. The reunification problem cannot be solved apart from these principles.

Another reason why Korea's reunification should be realized on the three principles of the North and South Joint Statement is that these principles were agreed upon by both sides, the north and the south.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The three principles clarified in the North-South Joint Statement were proposed by us and agreed to by the south Korean authorities."

As already known, Li Hu Rak who came to Pyongyang from south Korea in May, 1972, swore that they would not act as an agent of the US and Japan. He said to the effect that the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung would be regarded by them as the mainstay for national reunification. On this basis, the talks of high-ranking officials of the north and the south were held in Pyongyang and Seoul. At the talks both sides reached a complete identity of views on the matters of principled significance in realizing reunification. The result was that the North-South Joint Statement was published simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4 that year.

The North-South Joint Statement whose dominant theme is the three principles of national reunification won the unreserved support of the entire Korean people and the hearty welcome of the world's people for its reflection of the earnest desire of our people and the urgent demand of the times.

It is well known that the 28th and 30th Sessions of the UN General Assembly, the 4th and 5th Summit Conferences of the Non-aligned Countries and many other international meetings supported and approved the three principles of the North-South Joint Statement.

The three principles of the July 4 Joint Statement are, indeed, main principles jointly laid down by both sides, the north and the south, for national reunification and general principles internationally recognized.

Up to this day, seven years after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, Korea's reunification has not been achieved and the danger of permanent division is growing more and more despite the sincere and consistent efforts of our side for

its realization.

This is entirely ascribable to the perfidious acts of the south Korean side.

The south Korean authorities issued the North-South Joint Statement, but when they turned on their heels, they made it a scrap of paper. In its wake they brought forth the arguments on the "simultaneous admission to the UN" and openly declared it as their policy to create "two Koreas". Thus they became malicious in their scheme to keep the nation perpetually dismembered.

Even now their such treacheries are repeatedly committed as ever.

Under pressure of the trend they could not but respond to our sincere proposal on solving the reunification problem through dialogue. But they created grave obstacles in the way of dialogue.

When we proposed to reaffirm the principles and idea of the North-South Joint Statement and refrain from conducting a smear campaign against the other side and took positive measures to this end, they refused to do so and instead further intensified slanders and calumnies against us. From the very date when we proposed to discontinue hostile military actions opposing the other side, they staged a war exercise "Team Spirit 79" of biggest scale in coordination with the US troops. While clamping down harder on the south Korean people who call for democracy and reunification, they are erecting a wall of reinforced concrete along the Military Demarcation Line.

These some facts are enough to show clearly how far the south Korean authorities have gone in their perfidy. By no ruse, however, can they prevent the reunification of the country.

The entire Korean people in the north and the south and all the overseas compatriots desire reunification and the world's people support our struggle.

The south Korean authorities should desist from reckless splittist manoeuvres, return to the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and turn up at the meeting for dialogue.

As hitherto, so in the future, we will resolutely uphold the idea and principles of the North-South Joint Statement and make every effort to bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Forty-three prominent parliamentarians of France made public a joint statement on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle. The joint statement said:

For Dialogue to Promote Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

Korea, a state of one homogeneous nation which has lived for thousands of years on one territory with one language and one culture and common customs, finds itself divided into two parts contrary to the will of her people.

For over 30 years, the Korean people have been denied the elementary right to restore national unification, which is rendered difficult by the interference and the presence of foreign forces in the southern half of the country.

The continuation of this artificial division creates a grave tension not only in this part of the world but on the world scale and arouses profound apprehensions among our people who love justice and peace.

We greeted with deep interests and great attention the dialogue which began again early this year between the north and the south of Korea for bringing reunification. But the dialogue has not made a reasonable progress contrary to our ardent desire.

Earnestly hoping the Korean nation to realize the reunification independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity, in accordance with the agreement reached between the north and the south a few years ago, we French parliamentarians strongly demand:

1. The immediate resumption of the north-south dialogue for the realization of the reunification of Korea, with a change in the insincere attitude of the south Korean authorities who should respect their pledges to the whole nation, guarantee the free activities of the parties and social organizations and democratize socio-political life in south Korea.

2. The unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution, the withdrawal which would facilitate the reunification.

We sincerely hope that the dialogue between the north and the south will be resumed in conformity with our ardent desire.

The joint statement was signed by the following parliamentarians:

Jacques Jouve, deputy from Haute-Vienne,
Louis Odru, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Pierre Girardot, deputy from Alpes de Haute-Provence,
Jacques Chaminade, deputy from Correze,

Colette Privat, deputy from Seine Maritime,
Joseph Legrand, deputy from Pas-de-Calais,
Jack Ralite, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Roger Combrisson, deputy from l'Essonne,
Roger Jouhier, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Antoine Porcu, deputy from Meurthe-et-Moselle,
Pierre Goloberg, deputy from l'Allier,
Rene Visse, deputy from Ardennes,
Marie-Therese Goutmann, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Helene Constans, deputy from Haute-Vienne,
Angele Chavatte, deputy from Pas-de-Calais,
Jacqueline Chonavel, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Guy Ducolone, deputy from Hauts-de-Seine,
Robert Vizet, deputy from l'Essonne,
Paulette Fost, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Maurice Niles, deputy from Seine St-Denis,
Gerard Bordu, deputy from Seine et Marne,
Chantal Leblanc, deputy from Somme,
Jacques Brunhes, deputy from Hauts-de-Seine,
Theo Vial-Massat, deputy from Loire,
Alain Leger, deputy from Ardennes,
Fernand Marin, deputy from Vaucluse,
Rene Rieubon, deputy from Bouches-du-Rhone,
Georges Lazzarino, deputy from Bouches-du-Rhone,
Jean Jarosz, deputy from Nord,
Cesar Depitri, deputy from Moselle,
Claude Wagnies, deputy from Nord,
Lucien Villa, deputy from Paris,
Andre Soury, deputy from Charante,
Roland Renard, deputy from l'Aisne,
Giselle Moreau, deputy from Paris,
Adrienne Horvath, deputy from Gard,
Marcel Tassy, deputy from Bouches-du-Rhone,
Paul Balmigere, deputy from l'Herault,
Georges Gosnat, deputy from Val-de-Marne,
Bernard Deschamps, deputy from Gard,
Michel Couillet, deputy from Somme,
Raymond Maillet, deputy from l'Oise,
Marcel Rigout, deputy from Haute-Vienne.

Inaugural Declaration and Programme of "LPDSK"

Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" recently reported the inaugural declaration and programme of the "League for Promotion of Democracy in South Korea," an anti-fascist struggle organization formed in Seoul, south Korea, on July 10 last year.

An inaugural meeting of the "LPDSK" was attended by personages of various political parties and public organizations, intellectuals, believers, young students, workers, peasants and fishermen, soldiers and people of other strata striving for the democratization of south Korean society. The meeting adopted the inaugural declaration and programme.

The inaugural declaration points out as follows:

Due to the truculent Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, US domination has been strengthened, Japan's comeback is allowed and people are doomed to poverty, war and division contrary to their will and interests.

The "Yusin system" of Pak Jung Hi is a system of deception and treachery, a system of one-man dictatorship of absolute power and a system of long-term office.

The "League for Promotion of Democracy in South Korea" is an all-south Korean, pan-national organization embracing all organizations, political groupings and individual personages who oppose the "Yusin system" and strive for democracy.

The fighting goal of our "League for Promotion of Democracy in South Korea" is to overthrow the "Yusin system," establish a

democratic coalition government, realize the democratization of society and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country on its basis.

We resolutely reject any outside force infringing upon the nation's right to self-determination and patronizing the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" and strongly demand the complete withdrawal of the US troops present in south Korea.

In particular, we resolutely oppose Japan's infiltration into south Korea and will not tolerate the political fusion between south Korea and Japan and their economic and military tieup.

We will decisively smash the "two Koreas" plot of the outside forces and traitors and pave a way to independent and peaceful reunification.

The reunification of the country should be realized on all accounts on the three principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, the joint charter of the nation for reunification, and north-south dialogue be conducted on a supra-partisan and pan-national basis.

For peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, we oppose arms reinforcement, arms race and the introduction of nuclear weapons and reject all acts aggravating the tension.

The programme says:

1. We strive to make the present "Yusin" dictatorial "regime" resign and establish a democratic coalition government represented by political parties and groupings and peo-

ple of all strata advocating democracy, independence and reunification through broad national union.

2. We strive to have the "Yusin Constitution" and all other evil laws annulled, the "Central Intelligence Agency" and all other repressive machines disbanded, all the political and conscientious prisoners acquitted and such elementary democratic rights as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion and demonstration ensured.

3. We strive to institute a new democratic constitution and establish an order of democratic constitutional government based on the division of the three powers and the general local self-government system.

4. We reject US and Japanese interference in our internal affairs and the dependence of flunkeyists upon the outside forces, and will not allow the US troops' presence and Japan's reinvasion but defend the nation's right to self-determination.

5. We strive to reorganize the economic system dependent upon the outside forces and favouring comprador capitalists, achieve the independent growth of the national economy and protect and foster the medium and small enterprises.

6. We oppose the cruel exploitation of the working people and the murderous tax poli-

cy and strive for the enactment of a new labour law and its thorough enforcement, equal distribution of income and betterment of the lives of the people at large.

7. We strive to eradicate illegal money-hoarding and social evils, sweep away the American and Japanese way of life, develop the healthy traditional culture and democratic education and cultivate an independent spirit and patriotism.

8. We strive to establish a democratic voluntary enlistment system, put an end to the arms race and military confrontation between the north and the south and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

9. We reject any attempt which may result in perpetuating the division of the country and strive for the realization of national reunification based on the three principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

10. We strive to rectify the humiliating big-power serving diplomacy and mendicant diplomacy, promote amity and friendship with all countries on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and non-alignment, attain the neutrality of the Korean peninsula and strengthen and develop unity and solidarity with the international democratic forces supporting our movement against dictatorship and for democracy and national salvation.

DPRK Boxers Win Four Gold Medals and Three Bronze Medals

Our boxers gained good results in the tenth "Szczecin Prize" international boxing matches held in Poland.

In the matches participated in by a number of famed boxers of the world our boys Li Byong Uk (48 kg), Yo Ryon Sik (51 kg), Chong Jo Ung (57 kg) and Chang Bong Mun (75 kg) carried off

trophy cups and gold medals, and Kim Yun Chol (54 kg), Han Chun Gil (60 kg) and Chon Do Hwan (63.5 kg) bronze medals.

Chang Bong Mun received the special prize for his high technique and strong fighting spirit.

— Essay —

Letter Carried by Sea Wave

This happened a few years ago on the sea-shore of Kangryong in South Hwanghae Province near south Korea, a land of darkness.

Waves raged all night through. The next morning the sandy beach was strewn with seaweeds.

Walking along the beach, a man found a glass bottle among seaweeds.

He picked it up out of curiosity and put off its stopper. It contained something carefully wrapped up in oil paper. He took it out and unwrapped it. It was a letter written with all heart in black ink on a snow-white paper.

It read:

Our respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung,

We people in the south earnestly wish to live a happy life under the care of you, the great leader, by overthrowing the US imperialists and their lackeys and achieving the country's reunification, our national desire, as soon as possible.

I believe you know well our wish.

Tears blur my eyes, I know not why, I cannot go on....

Our respected and beloved leader, please accept our best wishes for a long life and good health.

From xxx in south Korea

The letter deeply touched the man. He looked at the southern land beyond the horizon.

Correspondence is essential to human life and has a long history. But we have never heard that a letter was carried by the sea wave.

This is a tragedy in our age when com-

munication is conducted freely by land and air.

The unknown sender of the letter must have wanted to embroider the letter to the great leader whom she had longed to see, awake or asleep, with all her heart.

Before my eyes vividly floated the gifts of loyalty sent by the south Korean people to the great leader.

They, which had come through the forests of enemy bayonets, expressed the earnest desire of all the south Korean people in the living hell under the occupation of US imperialism to enjoy the loving care of the great leader.

Polished rice in particular called forth tears.

It carried a noble desire of a south Korean peasant to immortalize the great leader's grace. During the last Fatherland Liberation War, when the People's Army liberated his village, the peasant had had land for the first time in his life as a result of the agrarian reform thanks to the great leader.

He resolved to make a gift of the best-ripened rice harvested from the distributed land to the great leader as an expression of his gratitude. But he could not do so on account of the US imperialist aggressors. He had cultivated it many years, going from place to place to earn his living, before he sent it to the great leader as a gift of unchanged loyalty, wishing him a long life in good health.

The senders of the letter and the polished rice are the same at heart.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people in south Korea see their bright future reflected in the prosperity and development of our Republic; and they are gaining infinite energy and courage from its growing might."

Irresistible is the south Korean people's reverence for the respected and beloved leader, the great sun of the nation and the reunifier of the country, who founded and leads our Republic, their future and beacon of hope.

The august name of the respected and beloved leader is always near and dear to the hearts of the south Korean people and indelibly engraved in their memory.

Under bitter 36 years of Japanese imperialist rule they believed in the great leader as the only liberator of the country and today, under US imperialist occupation, they firmly believe that he will surely reunify the country.

As time goes by and division continues the south Korean people's longing for our daily prospering and developing Republic grows stronger.

Even at this moment the minds of the senders of the letter and rice and all other

south Koreans are with Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, where the great leader is.

The enemy is now trying a hundred ways to keep the south Korean people from longing for the northern half of the Republic like a sunflower turning towards the sun.

But the enemies can never stop the south Korean people from following the sun as they cannot turn back the wheel of history.

*The leader's the sun and we're stars.
Stars shine with the sunlight.
With the bright light in our hearts
We'll raise revolutionary storm in the south*

*And light up the dark land.
Shine far and wide, you revolutionary sun.
A long life in good health to you General Kim Il Sung.*

This is a song of loyalty to the great leader, a song of heart, popular with the south Korean people. The day of reunification will surely soon come when our national desire will be realized and the sky over the land will echo with this song.

Cho Jin Yong

The "Study Group of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea" of Malagasy Students in Algeria Inaugurated

Sometime ago the "Study Group of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea" of Malagasy students in the Boumerdes Fuel and Chemical Industry College in Algeria was inaugurated.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with full respect on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the thunderous ap-

plause of the attendants.

Marchel Bernard, the head of the study group, addressed the inaugural meeting. He was followed by Vebruino Vonavangtere, a group member.

Concluding his speech, he expressed full support to the Korean people's cause for the country's reunification and wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the great Juche idea, a long life in good health.

—Folklore of Korea—

Bow-Shooting

Bow-shooting is a favourite sport of our people.

Bow was a production means used by our ancestors for hunting animals in ancient times and a major weapon used to repel foreign invaders before the appearance of firearms. The people of Koguryo (the first feudal state which existed in our country from the 1st century B.C. to 668 A.D.) hardened their bodies and minds through horse-riding, bow-shooting and other sports and firmly defended the country against the repeated invasions of foreign aggressors.

Now bow-shooting is a popular event in national or international contest. In a game the best hitter of the target is the winner. The target is marked with circles of yellow, red, blue, black and white. There are men's or women's singles and team event in the contest. A team consists of three to six shooters.

The shooting ranges for men are 90, 70, 50 and 30 metres, and those for women 70, 60, 50 and 30 metres.

The contestant shoots 36 arrows in each range, 144 arrows in all, his one hand holding the bow handle, his feet set apart as wide as the shoulders and standing upright. When pulling and releasing the string, the shooter has to keep his body in balance to prevent the strength from leaning to one side.

The bow used in games is made of resilient glass fibre, steel and bamboo. The arrow is a thin bamboo stick one end of which is iron-shod and the other feathered.

Bow-shooting is a sport which can be played even by the old, let alone the young, and it is recommendable for mental application as well as for physical training.





Mountain Tortoise

Mountain tortoise is one of the representative inland species of our turtle.

Its oblong carapace measures usually 20 cm long and 15 cm wide. Its weight averages 1.5 to 2 kg.

The carapace consists of five central and eight peripheral horny plates and 22 cartilaginous marginal plates. The plastron consists of a dozen of plates.

The legs are covered with big scales and have palmate feet for swimming.

The neck is covered with tiny scales and bears a few conspicuous yellow streaks. Similar streaks are seen also in the sides of the head.

Mountain tortoise feeds on small fish, tadpole, shellfish and water insects. Unlike mud turtle, it often lives on land and withstands a long spell of fast.

Darkish brown in colour as a whole, it cannot be found in a gravelly field. Its carapace is so hard that it can withstand a load of 50 kg.

Mountain tortoise draws back its head and limbs into the shell when startled or

touched by man. This serves as the best self-protection on the land for this sluggish creature.

It lays eggs between June and August. After depositing yellowish white eggs, from four to six, in a round hole dug in the sand near the water, the mother tortoise covers the hole again with sand.

An egg measures from 3.8×2.2 cm to 4.2×2.6 cm. The eggs in the sand hatch out in 60 days with the sun heat.

Mountain tortoise fairly abounded in our country, in the central and southern parts, till the end of the 19th century. But it became a rare species owing to the uncurbed hunting by the Japanese imperialists after their aggression.

Today North and South Hwanghae Provinces, Kaesong city and Kangwon Province are designated as reserves to protect surviving mountain tortoise. In particular, deep attention is paid to protection of its breeding grounds. As a result, its population is markedly increasing.

Pine Tree Grows Over 2,000 Metres Above the Sea

Recently our botanists chanced on a pine tree at a place over 2,000 metres above the sea, far above the generally accepted vertical limit of the pine range, in the course of the exploration of plants in Mt. Paekdu-san, the highest mountain in our country. Pine trees grow everywhere in our country except alpine regions.

As to the vertical limit of its range, pine tree usually occurs at the altitude lower than 800 metres, 1,000 metres occasionally. Those in Mt. Chuae, 1,350 metres high, in Kangwon Province and in the Samjiyon area, 1,400 metres high, in the Paekdu plateau are a few exceptions ever known. The rare pine therefore attracts the great attention of botanists.

It is supposed to be about 70 years old and it is, no doubt, a pine tree dendrologically.

But it looks quite different from pine tree. It is only 1.5 metres high and its crown about three metres across. It is nearly creeping in form as many alpine trees. Its laterally spreading branches are very strong and pliant and can easily withstand rigorous alpine frost and violent wind.

Its trunk is darkish brown in colour and leaf is three to five cm long.

Its cone is only three cm long and each scale has a spine at the end.

For its peculiar appearance some scholars take it for *Pinus funebris*. But most of botanists see it as a northern alpine variety of pine tree.

Today it is protected as a natural monument in our country and is deeply studied by our scholars.





Tri-Continental People's Unity and Cooperation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The third world countries should not only unite politically but also closely cooperate economically."

The close unity and cooperation of the countries which have achieved national independence and started to build a new life are a guarantee of success in their building of a new society and their common cause.

The tri-continental countries have basis to pool their efforts in solving a number of problems arising in building a new life. In the past they were oppressed and exploited under the imperialist colonial rule but are now striving to consolidate national independence and attain independent development.

They have good experiences and successes gained in building a new society.

These are conditions for them to attain their prosperity and development through mutual political support and encouragement and close economic and technical cooperation.

Noteworthy in the current situation is that the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are uniting and cooperating more closely in various fields.

Many tri-continental countries are expressing their determination to further strengthen unity and cooperation in the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Touching upon the need of the unity of the developing countries and of developing the economy with their resources, Guyanese Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham pointed out:

"For our progress we must bring about unity and cohesion not only in one country but also among developing countries."

Sugar industrial workers in Latin America and the Caribbean area emphasized the need to wage a joint struggle to protect their common interest and get fair sugar price and expressed their determination to fight against the plunder by the imperialist monopolies.

The 3rd Meeting of the Information Coordinating Committee between the Governments of Non-aligned States held in the capital of Togo also stressed the need of close unity and cooperation.

The meeting discussed the problem of cooperating and establishing a new world order in information and adopted a document on conducting close cooperation in information among the non-aligned countries.

All this proves that the tri-continental countries are

uniting in their struggle to guard national dignity and attain independent development against all kinds of imperialist domination and interference.

While taking joint actions against imperialist tyranny and plunder on the international arena the tri-continental peoples are promoting economic, cultural and other cooperation to build a new life.

They carry on cooperation in various domains between countries and on a regional or continental scale.

The recent meeting of the Ministerial Council of the African Economic Commission, attended by delegates from 40 countries, discussed many problems concerning economic development in Africa.

Resolutions adopted by the meeting stressed the need of strengthening cooperation among African countries in prospecting, exploiting and utilizing natural resources needed to carry out the Third Ten-Year Plan for Economic Development in Africa whose main tasks are to attain self-sufficiency in food by increasing grain production, bring about regional industrial and economic development and promote people's welfare.

The 4th meeting of ministers of education of the countries on the Arab Gulf decided to strengthen cooperation in education and establish an Arab Gulf university.

The Material Commission of the African Railway Federation discussed the problem of decreasing the African countries' dependence on developed countries in railway. The meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee agreed on the establishment of a Caribbean Scientific and Technical Autonomous Council and the formation of information networks for agricultural, economic and social programmes and stressed the need of strengthening exchange and cooperation among its member states in power and technical fields.

As seen above, the tri-continental countries hold continental and regional meetings and take practical measures to exchange valuable experiences and strengthen cooperation in developing economic, cultural and other domains, thus greatly contributing to promoting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and building a new life.

Well aware of the importance of unity and cooperation through practical life, they will further strengthen them and gain greater successes in building a new life.

Ho Jong Il

Libyan People Consolidate and Develop Revolutionary Gains

The Libyan people significantly mark the tenth anniversary of the September 1 Revolution, their national holiday.

They overthrew the reactionary feudal dynasty and proclaimed the Republic on September 1, 1969. This was an event of great significance in their history.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At present the third world peoples are actively endeavouring for their complete economic liberation, at the same time consolidating the political independence of their countries they have already achieved."

Since the great victory in the September 1 Revolution the diligent and courageous Libyan people under the correct guidance of their leader Colonel Muammer Al Gaddafi have achieved great successes in their struggle to safeguard national independence against imperialism and build a new, prosperous Libya.

By dint of their resolute and revolutionary steps the US and British imperialists' military bases have been dismantled and their aggressor troops withdrawn from Libya to the last man.

Under the slogan "People's Revolution" socio-economic transformations are rapidly progressing. Foreign monopolies—companies and banks—are nationalized and the land owned by foreigners is distributed among the peasants. State-run petroleum and other companies and enterprises are established and new factories built.

The Libyan people are working hard to increase grain production to attain self-sufficiency in food by 1980.

In these years farm and pasture lands

have expanded considerably.

Anti-illiteracy campaign goes on and many schools are set up.

Pursuing the independent foreign policy of non-alignment, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposes imperialism and colonialism, and actively supports and encourages the Arab peoples in their struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people in their struggle to restore their legitimate national rights.

Our people are heartily rejoiced over all achievements the Libyan people have made in the building of a new society and warmly congratulate them.

Korea and Libya are both non-aligned countries which struggle for independent development against imperialism and domination and support and cooperate with each other.

The Libyan people highly appraise the successes the Korean people have achieved in their revolution and construction under the wise guidance of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and actively support and encourage our just cause for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This is a great encouragement to our people.

Our people will, as ever, strive to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

On their national holiday, the Korean people send warm congratulations and greetings to the Libyan people and sincerely wish them greater successes in their struggle for the prosperity and development of their country.

Mozambique Builds New Life

The Mozambique people have won national independence and are building a new fruitful life as the proud people of an independent and sovereign state.

With this great joy they mark the 15th anniversary of the start of their armed struggle.

On this occasion the Korean people send them warm congratulations and militant greetings.

The armed struggle started in the northern region of the country on September 25, 1964 under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front spread throughout the country.

This marked a milestone in raising to new heights their sacred fight to drive out the Portuguese colonialists and achieve national independence and liberation.

Under the correct leadership of the Liberation Front, the Mozambique people put an end to the cursed colonial rule and won national independence in June 1975 after 10-odd years' heroic armed struggle against the imperialists and colonialists.

They, under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader Comrade Samora Moises Machel, have achieved great successes in their struggle to liquidate the aftereffects of the colonial rule and build a new society.

The countryside is taking on new looks. The colonialist-owned land was confiscated and placed under state control and a large number of agricultural cooperatives are being organized everywhere in the countryside.

The factories and enterprises owned by the colonialists were nationalized and are rehabilitated and rebuilt in the interest of the nation and new state-run enterprises set up.

The children who were denied an access to school in the past receive education, and schools are set up in different places.

The People's Republic of Mozambique pur-

sues the non-alignment policy, opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and fights for the complete liberation and unity of Africa, and actively supports and encourages particularly the national liberation struggle of the southern African peoples.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the fraternal Mozambique people in the building of a new life as over their own and express firm solidarity with their just struggle."

Our people are heartily delighted at brilliant successes the Mozambique people have registered in the building of a new life, surmounting all hardships and difficulties, and wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Last year's visit of President Samora Moises Machel to our country at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung represented a landmark in strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique and developing them to a new higher stage.

The Mozambique people highly appraise the achievements the Korean people have made in the revolution and construction under the brilliant guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, resolutely oppose the partitionists' "two Koreas" plot and express firm support and solidarity with our people in their just cause for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This is a great inspiration to our people.

The Korean people will, as in the past, strive to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Mozambique people.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique will bloom more beautifully.

has risen sharply. Last year the cash income per household was 9 times that in 1968 and that per cooperative member 12 times.

Fishermen who lived from hand to mouth in the past are now best-off.

The chairman said that such a radical change has taken place in all fishing villages in the county. Recalling his words, we left the village, picturing in our mind its brighter future.

Short Story

Fellow Travellers

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from last issue)

"But, Pa! Why must Sonbi die, beautiful and wise Sonbi? Why must she? In all her life she knew only misery. Then she must spit blood and die. Why shouldn't she know happiness?"

She was so overwhelmed her voice trembled.

I wished I could give her an answer. Here, the girl was pouring out her anger against the class society which crushed a beautiful soul—the heroine of the novel—under its savage heels. I looked at her. She was silent, wrapped in her own world again. Heaving a deep sigh she spoke again.

"But, Pa! Isn't it true that in our society everyone is thinking about how he can do more for others. Everyone wants to help people enjoy happiness for years and years, a hundred years, two hundred years..."

Her eyes began to sparkle again. She kept talking.

"You know, Pa, I think we take it for granted that people should think that way and act that way. In our society we take it as nothing extraordinary." All I could do was to readily agree with her. Again there was a pause before she resumed talking.

"I simply can't understand how people can be so cruel to their fellow beings. All those scoundrels think about is how to hurt their fellow men."

The blood rushed to her cheeks. Now her shining eyes were burning. Her words were so moving, I could find no appropriate answer. Then I said:

"They can hardly be called human beings. We call them wolves..."

I wished I had mastered the art of expressing myself in a fuller way, but somehow words failed me.

"You're right, Pa! They are beasts. I myself have seen them. I saw with my own

eyes the Americans—the devils—drive the people in a cave and close the opening with rocks. And they thought it was great sport. They were whooping and laughing all the time. Whenever I think of it even now, I just, just..."

It seemed her wrath was so intense words failed her. She clenched her fists. It was some time before she calmed down a little.

"You know, what I think, Pa? I think the bodies of water that we see on this globe are ponds of tears or blood that our ancestors shed for thousands of years. We must make the water flow again. But I think it would not find an outlet until we revenge them. This, I think, is the mission of this generation."

Her burning eyes were fixed upon me. And I kept nodding in agreement.

We sat there saying little, each lost in his own thoughts.

There was a long whistle; the train must be approaching a station. Before long a signal tower came into sight. Suddenly the girl rose to her feet and went over to the can of fish and took out the thermometer. I asked her:

"Nothing's wrong, I hope! Shall I get the air pump?"

"No! Only I have to change the water."

She took out a blue-covered memo from her pocket, then hurriedly looked for something. Presently she put back the memo into her pocket, and unzipped her bag to take out the bottle. By now, the train was in a station. The girl standing on the lowest step and hanging on the handrail kept looking around the station compound. As the train was coming to a stop, she jumped off. But, before she did that, she asked me with a radiant smile.

"Pa, please keep an eye on my fish!"

She went dashing towards the wicket. Wondering what she was up to, I stood watching her. Soon the girl, who had gone out-

(Continued from Page 62)

300 days a year and the pier is always alive with fishing boats.

In order to implement the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader they racked their brains and increased the number of kinds of inshore fisheries by 100, as compared with 1969.

The living standard of cooperative members

side the station, appeared by the wicket. Now she was not running; holding the bottle with both hands, she was taking steps very cautiously.

I jumped down on the platform and took the bottle from her. It was brimming with water. She was out of breath from running, and streams of sweat were trickling down her cheeks. And her blouse was soaked with perspiration.

Just as we got on the train, the signal sounded. Even without taking a moment to cool off she sat down beside the can. Then she tipped the pail to one side and let the water flow out bit by bit. She took out about a bottleful of water.

I was interested in how she went about it. It was only natural for her not to remove the gauze, otherwise, she would lose all her carps!

Now she slowly poured the water into the can, then stirred the water gently with her finger. When I asked her why she had to do that, the girl answered: the temperature of the fresh water is so different from that in the pail, and the sudden change in the temperature is not good for the fish.

Admiring her business-like way, I again reached for the bottle to help her. And soon I realized I was her assistant, a good one too, I dare say. And it made us good friends. I learned much more about the girl.

After changing the water at the first station I worked the air pump. At the second station she jumped off to get water again—and I waited for her, worrying whether she would get back in time.

As we talked I found out that the station where she had an argument with the ticketman was not her starting point. She had come from Samdung, far beyond Songchon.

She had gotten the fish at the Samdung breeding station the night before and was on the night train—changing the water and pumping in the air. She had arrived in Songchon this morning, where she had to change trains. It was there she had to wage a “battle” with the ticketman.

So, she had been riding a night train—busy all night taking care of the fish. She had not had even a wink of sleep. I was really touched.

Her big dark eyes were fresh as ever. To me, they were a symbol of youth and enthusiasm. Not a sign of fatigue or weariness.

Her blue note-book contained detailed dia-

grams of the positions of wells or streams at every station! She told me she had “scouted” for them on her way to the breeding pond.

When I reminded her she could have gotten water easily on the train, she shook her head. No, it wouldn't do, because the water on the train is treated with chemicals, and it is not good for fish.

I don't remember how many times we changed the water, but it must have been several times.

But something awful happened.

Before the train pulled into the next station the girl took out the thermometer to check the temperature. She knitted her brows. Ah! that's bad, I said to myself. But what's there to worry about? The next station was the watering station anyway. The girl took out the blue-book again. Now her expression was gloomier than ever. This must be very serious, I thought. “What's the matter? We're going to change the water at the next station,” I consoled her.

She smiled faintly, almost sadly.

“But, the well is rather far from the station. There won't be enough time. So I'm afraid we have to wait until the next station after this one.”

“Oh, is that all? Well then, we can give them some fresh air.”

“No, that won't do. The temperature is rising. I was rather short-sighted. I did not think it was a long ride between these two stations, the road grading is steep, too. I just hope nothing will...”

It seemed she could not finish what she started out to say. I did not know what to do to help her.

Suddenly she cried out, “Pa!” Her eyes spoke of her determination. Now we were in the station. Even before the train came to a full stop, she jumped off and disappeared some place, calling over her shoulder, “I'll be back right away!”

I wanted to say something, but she went so fast that I had no chance. Looking at my watch—I even followed the second hand—I waited for the girl to come back.

But, as I feared, she was too late. The conductor gave the signal, and the train began to move again. “Wait!” I shouted. But there was the long whistle. I stepped out on the first step. I thought perhaps I should get off, too. What good would it do? But she was not here. What was I to do?

How glad I was to see her when she appeared at the wicket. She ran like an arrow towards the train. But it was too late. The train was picking up speed and it was almost away from the platform. I could see her running after the train. She was holding the bottle filled with water in the right hand. The end of her blue kerchief was flying in the wind. She kept shouting something to me as she ran after the train, but I could not make out what she was saying. I said, “Hurry!” “Hurry up!”

Now everything was over. The girl looked small in the distance, she was standing on the end of the platform, with a helpless look watching the speeding train. In the end, I saw her sink to the ground.

“Egad it's too bad!” I said. I thought of her troubled face, and I felt so bad about the whole thing. But there was a more immediate problem. What was to be done?

By this time all her “students” who heard her lecture on carp breeding were out in the vestibule. Everyone looked worried. There was her fish!

“Something must be done!” This was the young fellow with a funny hair-cut. The middle-aged peasant wondered if it would not be

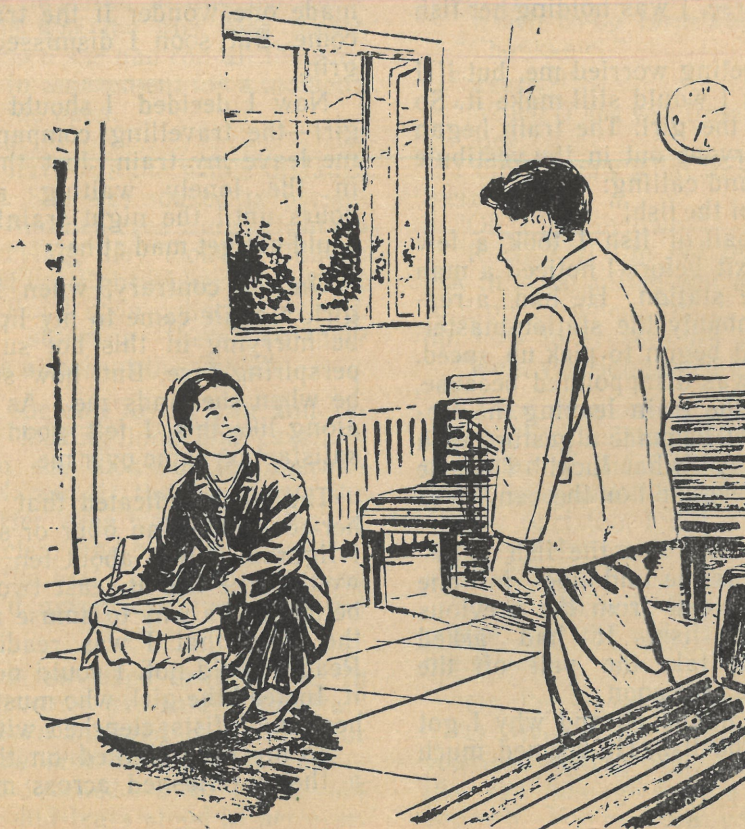
better if we would leave the can at the next station for her. The young fellow readily agreed with him.

“That's an idea. When the train gets into next station, I'll call up the station where the girl is and tell her about the can.”

Everyone was looking at me, as if expecting me to say something. “Well, what do you think? Will it be all right?” the old man, my neighbour, asked me. He was so worried that he forgot to puff at his pipe. The light was almost out. Of course, it could be done, I thought. But next minute I remembered how her face had clouded over the fish before she dashed off to get water. I was sure we could not leave the can just like that at next station. How could we? We had not even changed the water. If we should leave the can as it was, by the time she comes for it, all her fish would be dead. No! that won't do. I shook my head.

Hurriedly I took out the air pump. Everybody turned to stare at me. When I explained everything to them, everyone said, “What d'you know!”

I held the hose, and the young fellow worked the pump. He was in a lather of sweat. When it was over, we again talked about



what we should do.

Well, a decision was reached. It was the consensus of the opinions of all present. Some one should get off at next station with her can and wait for her. There is a night train. And everybody was sure she would be on it. While waiting for her, of course, the one who gets off must change the water regularly.

But there was one question unsolved. Who is going to get off? To be sure, everyone said he could. But, who? The young fellow? The grandpa? Maybe the farmer?

No, they won't do. I felt I could not leave the fish in their trust. Do they know about the fish in the can? Did they learn how to take care of them from the girl? They don't know about the thermometer, the air pump. And would they know the water should be changed a little at a time? Not more than a gourdful at one time! That's right. I'm the one who should get off. But what about the meeting that I called for tomorrow morning?

Before we decided who should get off, the train was in the station.

Almost instantly I dashed into the train and picked up my things hurriedly. Then, before anyone could argue with me I jumped off the train. Of course, I was holding her fish and bag.

The scheduled meeting worried me, but if I took the night train I would still make it. So I chose to wait for the girl. The train began to move again. Everyone out in the vestibule was waving to me, and calling:

"Take good care of the fish!"

Picking up the pail of fish I took a few steps towards the exit before I noticed a man hurrying out of the station. He had a red-banded cap on. Probably the station-master.

Now the train had begun to pick up speed. Evidently the man was disappointed because, as soon as he saw the train leaving the station, he stopped short, he made a gesture with his hand, as if to say "what luck!" Then he noticed me and his eyes fell on the can I was carrying.

"Excuse me, but isn't this the fish pail?"

When I said it was, he told me in one breath he just had a call from the previous station about the fish. It had asked the station-master to take the pail off the train as she would be here soon.

I told him how it happened and why I got off the train with the fish. He seemed much relieved.

I rushed to the well outside the station to get a bottleful of water, and changed the water as the girl had done. Then I took out the thermometer and checked the temperature. It read 14 degrees. So far so good, I said to myself. But there were a dozen or so fish floating on the surface which I took out one by one. I felt sick over it, I must confess.

But I thought things could have been far worse. Carrying the can I went into the waiting-room. I picked a nice spot for the fish—on the bench in the centre of the fairly-big empty room. The spot did not get too much sun and it was a cool. I sat myself down by the can.

Maybe it was from carrying around the fish, I don't know, but my back was aching all over. After all, the girl was right, I told myself, to call me "pa"—and I tried hard to shake off the thought. I took out a pack and lit up a cigarette, saying to myself, "Well, you got to take it, old boy!"

I was the only soul in the waiting-room.

The tick-tock of the clock on the wall was the only noise besides occasional ringing of the telephone from the office.

The station in the deep mountains was a lonely place. It was a sort of place which made one wonder if the train would ever come. But soon I dismissed it with a bitter grin.

Now I decided I should get mad at the girl—the travelling companion who "made" me leave my train. Just think. I had to sit in the lonely waiting room some ten hours until the night train! But somehow I could not get mad at her.

On the contrary, when I thought of the girl, a smile came to my lips. I bet she must be hurrying in this hot sun. I can see her perspiring face. But, how surprised she will be when she finds me... As my thoughts ran along like this, I felt good and a sense of satisfaction came over me.

The clock indicated that she had been on her road about an hour or so. To this station, I figured, it was about ten kilometres—so it would take her at least two hours. Well, I'd better find a way to amuse myself. I took out the novel that I was reading on the train. Read I could not. I could not concentrate on it. Instead the girl, who must be running with her small fists clenched with determination.

As my eyes lighted on the fish, suddenly a thought flashed across my mind.

"Perhaps, we could start fish breeding on a big scale in my county, too!"

I remembered the question came up some time ago when we undertook, at the Party's direction, the afforestation and flood control projects. We built no less than a dozen of big and small reservoirs last year in our county and encouraged people to make use of the reservoirs for fish breeding. And there was yet much to be attended to.

Yet it was pleasant to see that, in spite of my carelessness, the Party's call found a responsive chord in the mind of this girl, rousing her to great enthusiasm. At the same time my conscience pricked me. But no sense in crying over spilt milk.

I wished the girl would come soon, perhaps she could give me a few tips on how to go about it. I would tell her how matters stood. Just think. People dig ponds for fish breeding.

But me? There were reservoirs all this time, but no fish!

Suddenly I heard quick steps outside. And the door was flung open. Imagine it! She dashed in. Since I had not expected her for some time, I was surprised to find her there. But more startled was the girl. Her breath was short—I guessed she had run all the way. She stared at me in amazement for a moment, with her mouth wide open.

"It...It's you, Pa!"

Yes, she must have run the whole distance of ten kilometres. She was soaked in perspiration and dust. And her eyes were bright no more. From worrying, they looked clouded and colourless. At the sight of her face, I felt so sorry for her. But I soon collected myself.

"Why are you standing there like that? You'd better have a look at the fish..."

With a bound she ran to the can and removed the gauze looking long and carefully at the fish. Then she took out the thermometer. With a glance at the mercury, she turned around. Her eyes were sparkling again. They were clear and beautiful like shining dewdrops in the first rays of the morning sun. I thought I'd never seen such beautiful eyes.

The girl took a few steps towards me. In an almost tearful voice she said, "But, Pa!" "But, Pa! You even changed the water for me... I don't know how to thank..."

She seemed so touched. She could not finish her words, and tears stood in her eyes.

"My! How silly you look! Why the tears?"

I teased her, but the funny thing was I too felt I was swallowing a lump. Evidently tears are not for grief alone; they can also be expression of joy.

The colour came back to her face. We sat down on a bench.

"But, Pa! I'm so sorry you got off the train on account of me... Now you have to wait till the evening train. I only hope that you're not on an urgent trip. Oh, what am I saying?"

"Oh, it's alright. There is nothing to worry about."

To relieve her of worries I tried to change the subject. But I could think of nothing to say. In the meantime the girl unpacked her bundle and took out a boiled duck egg. Then she removed the white and crushed the yolk before she sprinkled it into the can. She asked me.

"How far are you going, Pa?"

"I'm going to Kasan."

"Kasan? Really? I'm going to Song-bong."

Now, it was my turn to be surprised. So, after all, the girl was from the same district with me. So I asked.

"Which co-op farm are you from?"

"Chonkae-ri."

"Really?"

"Which *ri* are you from, Pa?"

"Me?"

I didn't know what to say. Hurriedly I answered.

"Oh, I live in town."

"Really? If I'm not too inquisitive, may I ask in what office you are working? I'd like to drop in when I'm in town. I must figure out how to express my appreciation..."

"Well, you don't need to..."

I tried to gloss it over somehow, but she was rather insistent. If I told her I was chairman of the County Party Committee, I knew, she would be greatly confused. Then, on my part too, I did not want to put our friendly relations on a formal basis. Eventually I thought out something.

"Well, I'm with the County People's Committee... By the way, I don't even know your name yet."

"Oh, I'm sorry. I am O Myong Suk."

"O Myong Suk! You don't mind if I call you just Myong Suk. How can a young girl like you manage such a big project all by yourself. You're sure you aren't after some

big name?"

To my question a dark cloud swept over her face. She just sat there saying nothing for a time. Her face was sober. Her right hand nervously rubbed her knees, her eyes blinking. Suddenly she looked up.

"Maybe you're right to say that I'm after a big name. There is some heroism in me, I think. Well, so much for that. By the way, Pa, are you on a business trip? I only hope you are not delayed in an urgent trip on account of me."

Thus, changing the subject, she again gave me a worried look. This girl will not feel at ease, I thought, unless I tell her something definite.

"Don't worry! I am on my homeward journey from a vacation. So there is nothing very urgent."

Then she heaved a sigh of relief. But not for long. She fired another question at me. This time the girl wanted to know where I had been. Mt. Myohyang-san was the first thing that came to my mind, and I told her I had been to that mountain. I guess Mt. Myohyang-san had been on my mind because I had wanted to see the scenery there for sometime.

"You were there! How wonderful!"

Her eyes bespoke her envy and curiosity. Well, I thought of pictures that I had seen sometime back in a pictorial and I answered in the affirmative. Again in an envious tone she wished that she could see Mt. Myohyang-san some day. Her eyes narrowed as if she were dreaming.

"Gee, Pa! How wonderful! You know what I wish? I wish, some day I could see every famous place in Korea. All the historic sites, scenic spots, big construction sites, high peaks above the clouds, the boundless East Sea..."

"What stops you from going? Every year you get a vacation, don't you? Then like a bird you can fly all over the place."

"I like that. I mean when you say 'like a bird.' I think I will do that. But..."

Suddenly her cheerful countenance darkened, casting her eyes at the fish pail in the center of the waiting-room.

"But I can't do that now."

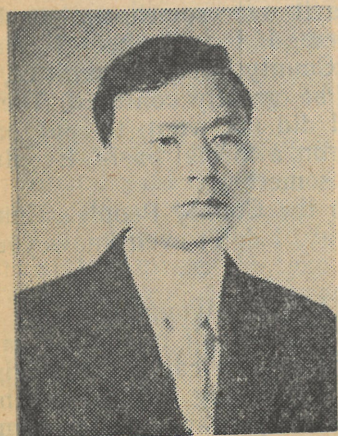
"Why not?"

"Because of that," she said, nodding toward the pail.

(To Be Continued)

S. Korean Student Studying in Netherlands Comes to DPRK

Ko Sang Mun, south Korean student who was studying in the Netherlands, recently came here to be taken to the heart of the Dem-



ocratic People's Republic of Korea.

His parents and other members of his family live in Seoul, south Korea. He went to Enschede, the Netherlands, in August 1978 to study geomorphology at the International Technical School.

He had been discontented with the south Korean social system and the ruler's policy of human rights violation. For this he became a marked man. KCIA men active in the south Korean embassy in the Netherlands watched his every movement.

While studying in the Netherlands Ko Sang Mun was afforded greater opportunities to read foreign publications and in this course he came to realize the greatness of the respected and beloved leader

President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. The profound respect for him was born in his heart and his sympathy went to the conception of Juche admired by the world's people. All this tempted him to have a longing for the DPRK. Knowing this, KCIA agents constantly persecuted him, trying to convert him.

Finally he made up his mind to come to the DPRK in protest against injustice and treachery, and watched for a chance. On a holiday some time ago, he left Enschede and at last was taken to the heart of the socialist homeland via Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Ko Sang Mun is now spending happy days, feeling proud of his act in coming over to the DPRK.



DO YOU KNOW?

Fossilized Plants of Korea

Today fossilized plants, valuable for paleontological research, are excavated in plenty in our country.

In Pyongyang and many places in our country have been found fossils of conifers which thrived in the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era, 185 million-140 million years ago. Those found in Pyongyang retained almost the original form of the trunk, upright and over a metre high. They numbered nine, four of which were destroyed by the indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War, and five remain now. Three of the five are 70 cm across, their bark, wood and root are distinguishable from one another still today. In addition, their annual ring is clear and very useful for the study of geological

ages and climate. Today they are preserved as a natural monument.

Another rare find of fossilized plant is *Sigillaria* which thrived 320 million years ago in our country. Its fossilized trunk, root, foliage and sporophyll were excavated in South Pyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province and elsewhere. These finds are of great significance in probing into anthracite deposits and studying the carboniferous measures of the Paleozoic.

Other rare fossilized herbal plants, such as *Annularia* and *Splenophyllum*, which thrived 290 million-320 million years ago, have been discovered in the strata of Sadong, Ripsok and Kobangsan Series of the Pyongan System and strata of the Tuman System. They are also priceless findings for study.

Koryo Bronze Mirror

Koryo bronze mirror shows exquisite craftsmanship attained by our ancestors in the Koryo era (918-1392 A.D.).

Our mirror craft which boasted of its unique tradition in architectural ornamentation dating back to the Kuchoson age made a leaping progress in the Koryo period.

The Koryo bronze mirror cuts a figure in the history of our metalcraft for its refined shape, pattern and high workmanship.

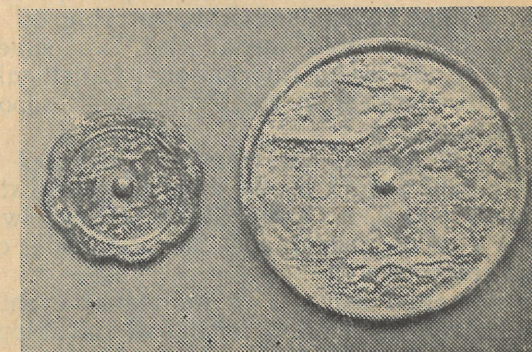
The mirror is usually shaped circular, but sometimes square, octagonal, rhombic, or shaped like many-petaled flower, or infrequently shaped like jar, bell, bottle. And some are handled.

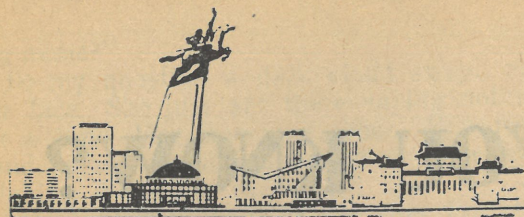
The backside carries colourful designs in relief, which are usually a pair of phoenixes, dragons, carps, cranes, wild geese, mandarin ducks. Sometimes these are substituted by peony, flowery scenery, edifice, dancing scene, hunting scene, sail boat, etc. A few, however,

have no designs at all or carry engraved letters instead.

These designs, in harmony with the shape of the mirror, are in relief and worked in a masterly way, exquisite and delicate enough to set off the artistry of the mirror.

The Koryo bronze mirrors are now displayed at the Central History Museum of Korea and other local history museums.





News

National Landscape Painting Exhibition Held

Recently there was a national landscape painting exhibition at the Korean Art Gallery in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

On show there were more than 280 Korean and oil paintings and prints of town and country, scenic spots and pleasure grounds.

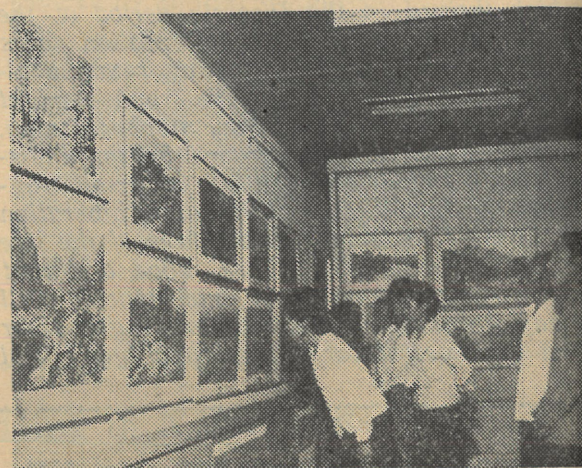
They graphically picture the landscape of our country which has turned beautiful under our socialist system and are diverse in their contents.

"Mt. Paekdu-san Viewed from Lake Samji-yon," "The Seething Construction Site of the Taedonggang Power Station," "Spring" and many other works suit the feeling and aesthetic sense of our people, and their colours are so graceful and soft and their lines are so clear and delicate that they are lifelike.

The exhibition showed that our painting is developing rapidly according to the correct

literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It greatly contributed to educating our rising generation and working people to love their socialist land and devote themselves to its prosperity and development.



Our Girls Win Trophy Cup and Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in International Calisthenic Competitions

In the total of four events, our girls placed first, second, fourth and fifth, carrying off a trophy cup, a gold medal and two silver medals in the recent International Calisthenic Competitions held in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Kim Ok Nyo of our team was awarded a trophy cup, a gold medal and the certificate of merit and Kim Gyong Ran and Pak Hwa Song a silver medal and the certificate of merit respectively.

In the final contests of individual events Kim Ok Nyo came off victor in ball and skipp-

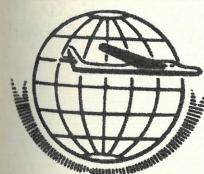
ing-rope exercises and placed second in club exercise, Kim Gyong Ran first in ribbon exercise, Pak Hwa Song second in ball and skipping-rope exercises and third in ribbon exercise, Ryu Sun Hui second and third in ribbon and skipping-rope exercises, and Han Gyong Hui third in skipping-rope exercise.

Thus, our girls won three gold medals, four silver medals and three bronze medals in the individual events.

A technical prize was awarded to our girl Pak Hwa Song who displayed a fine skill in the competitions.

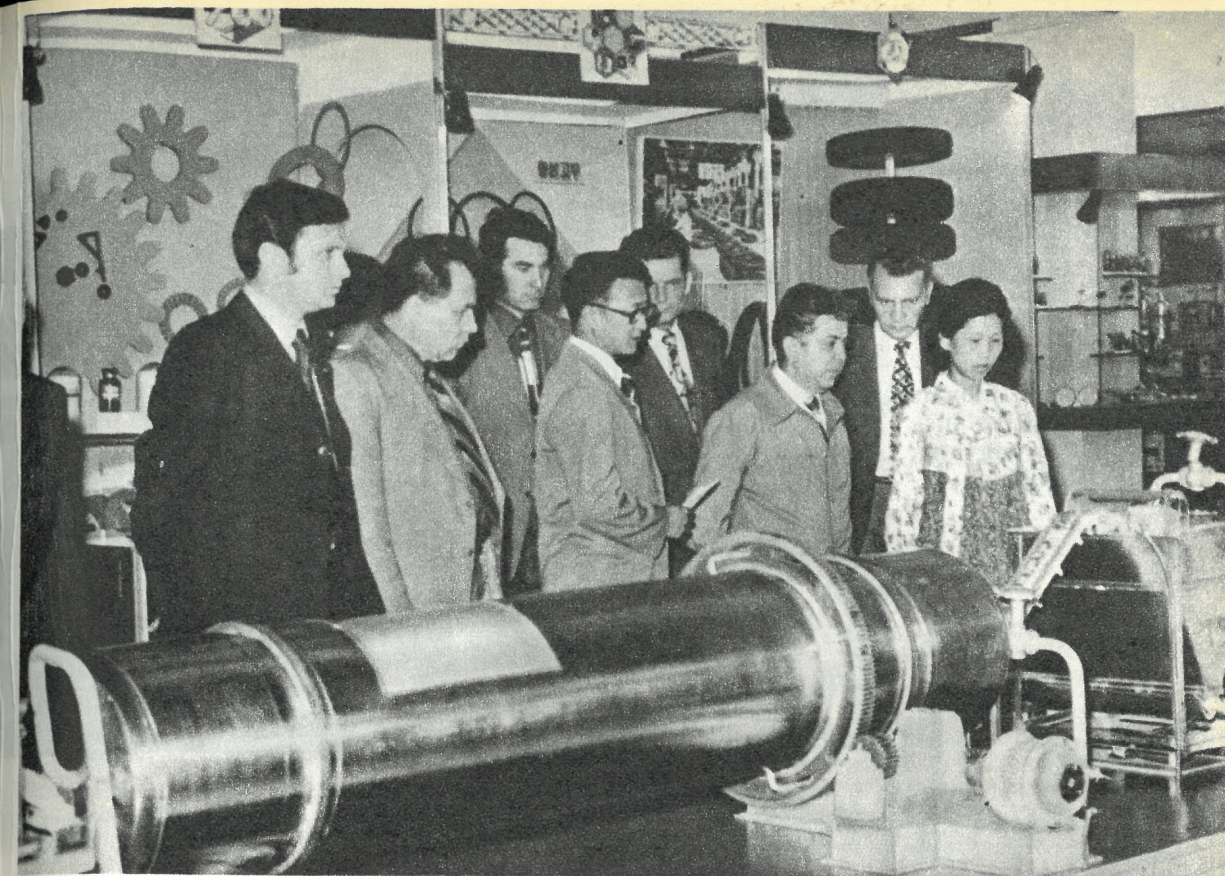


The government cultural delegation of China visiting the old home at historic Mangyongdae

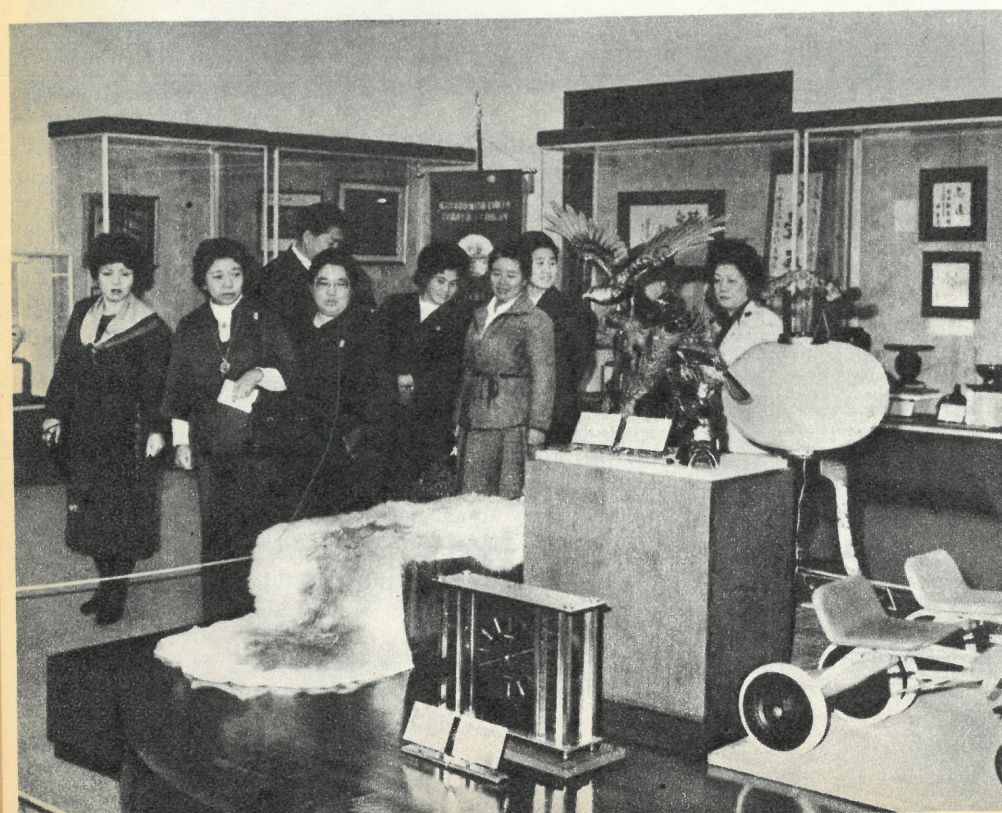


Friendship Visits

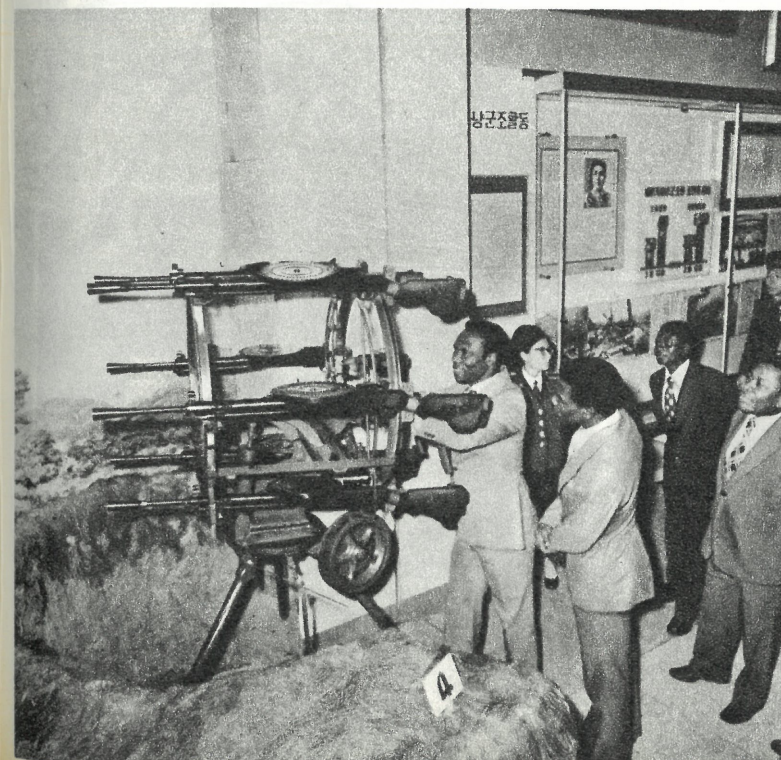
The wife of the President of the Republic of Burundi inspects the September 15 Week Nursery in Pyongyang



Party workers' delegation of the Romanian Communist Party inspects the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition



The delegation of the Osaka Women's Association for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on a visit to International Friendship Exhibition



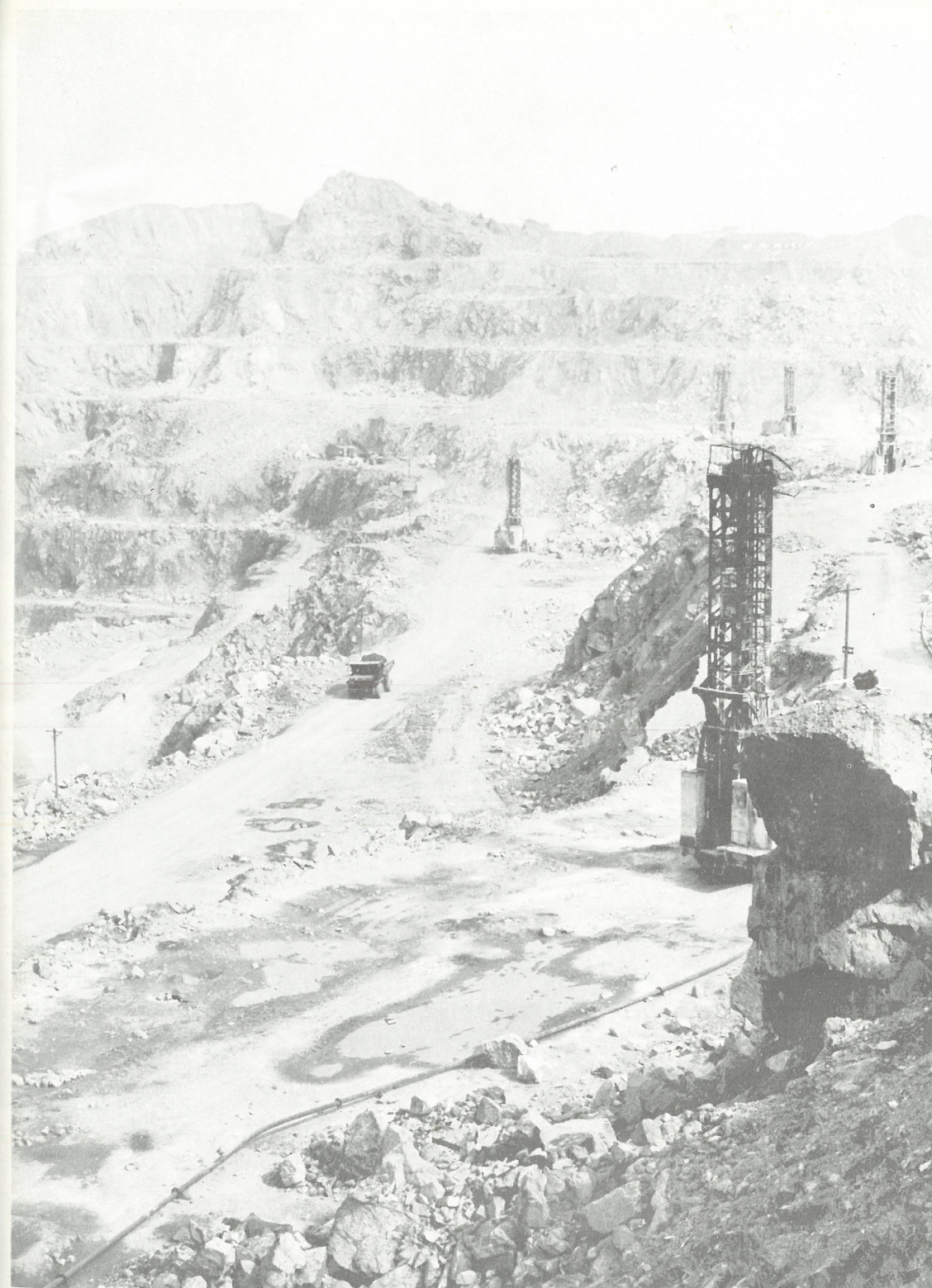
The government delegation of the Republic of Ghana inspects the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



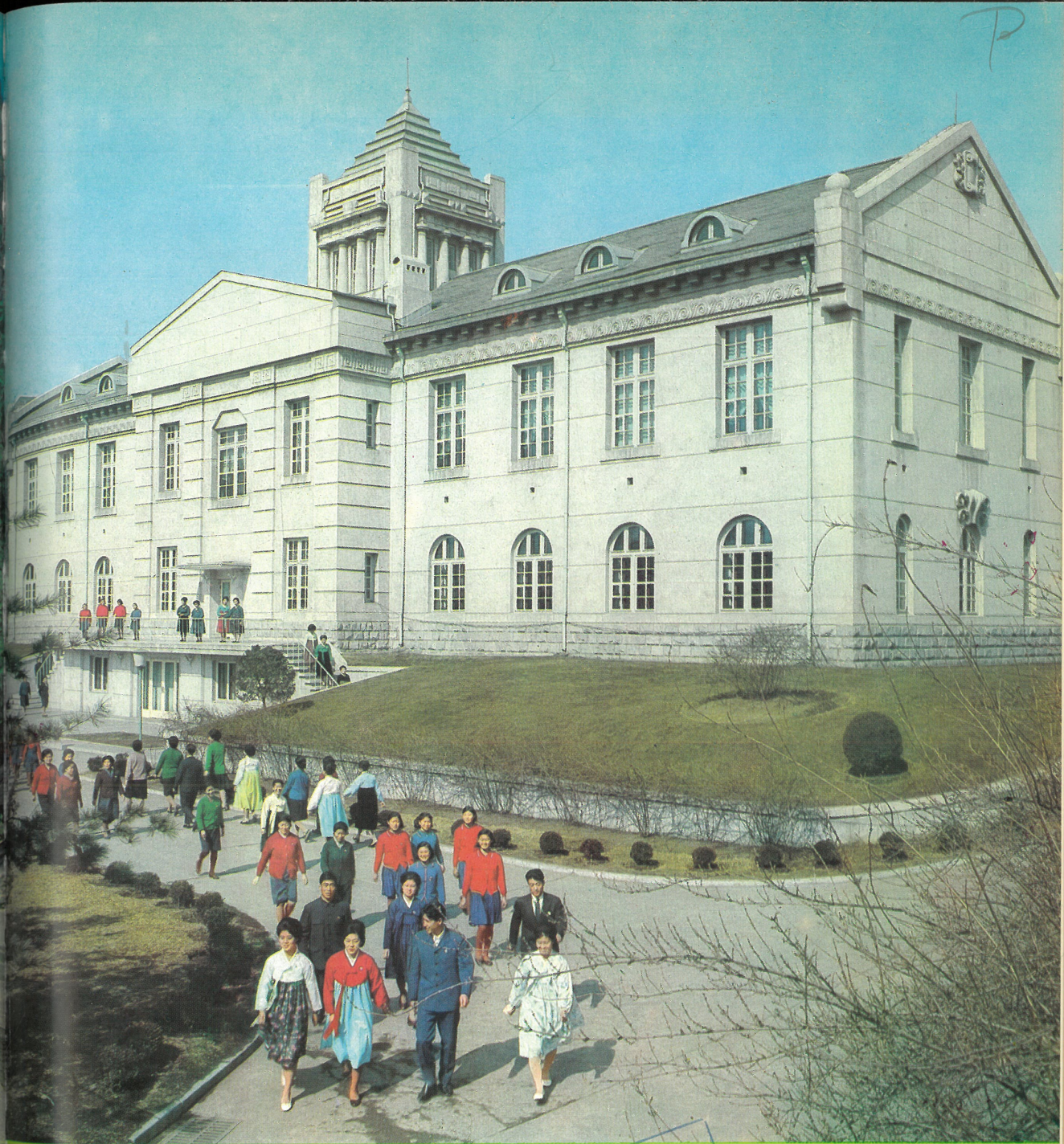
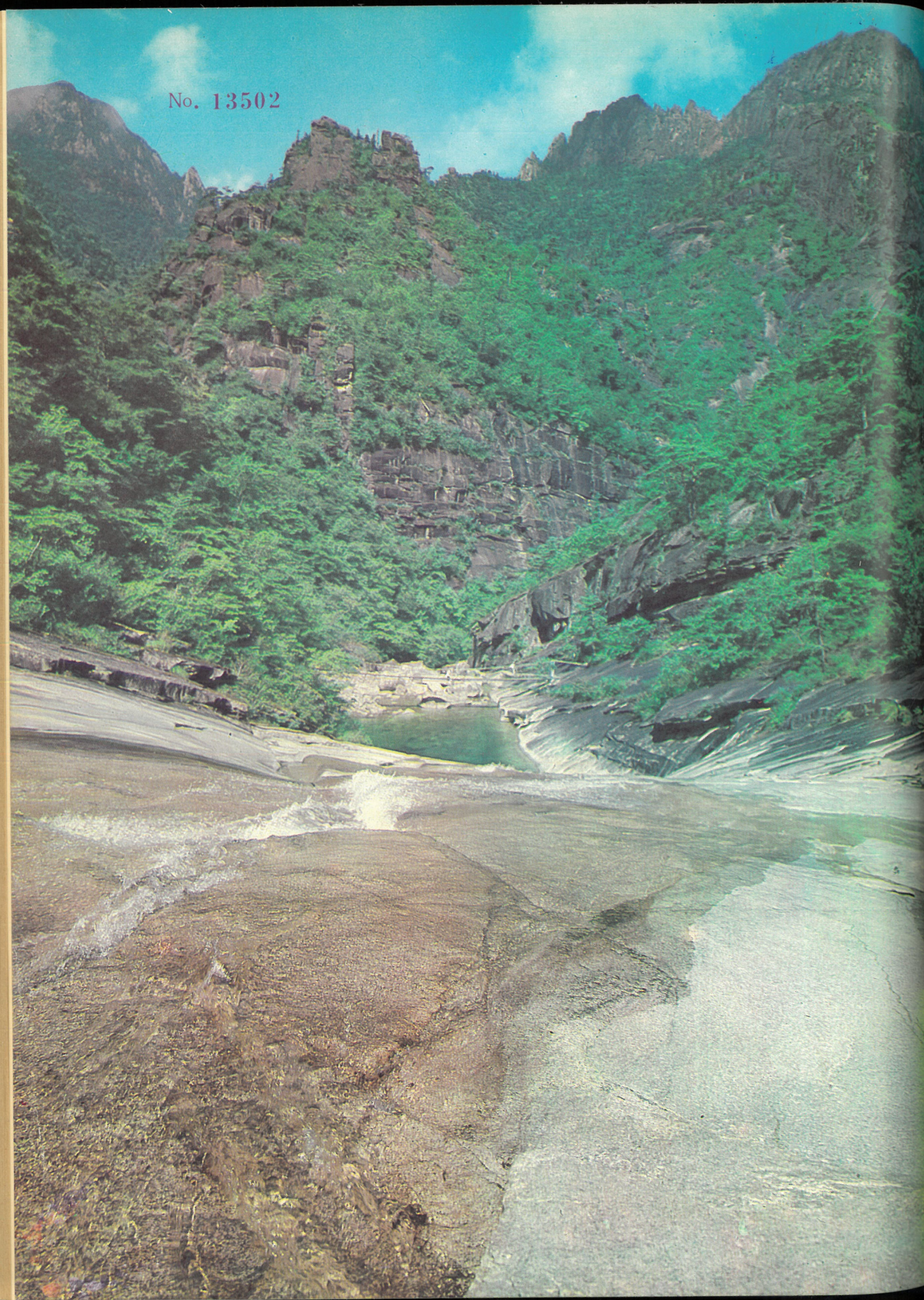
The industrial delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya inspects the Pyongyang Textile Combine



The Indian friendship delegation visits the Chong-san Cooperative Farm



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Korea Today

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